

Fostering a local food governance: hybrid tensions in the cases of Toronto and Brussels.



OUTLINE

- **PhD Framework**
- **Case study Framework (and methods)**
- **Case study analysis (Toronto and Brussels)**
- **Final reflections**



Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

Four forms of Governance

Theoretical
Framework

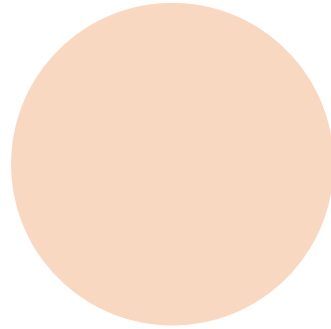


Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

Four forms of Governance

Solidarity Affective



**Theoretical
Framework**



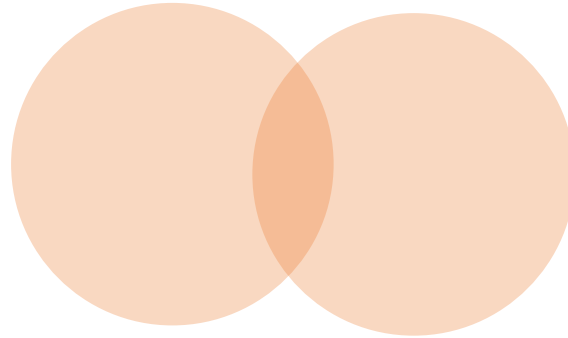
Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

Four forms of Governance

Solidarity Affective

Networked-horizontal



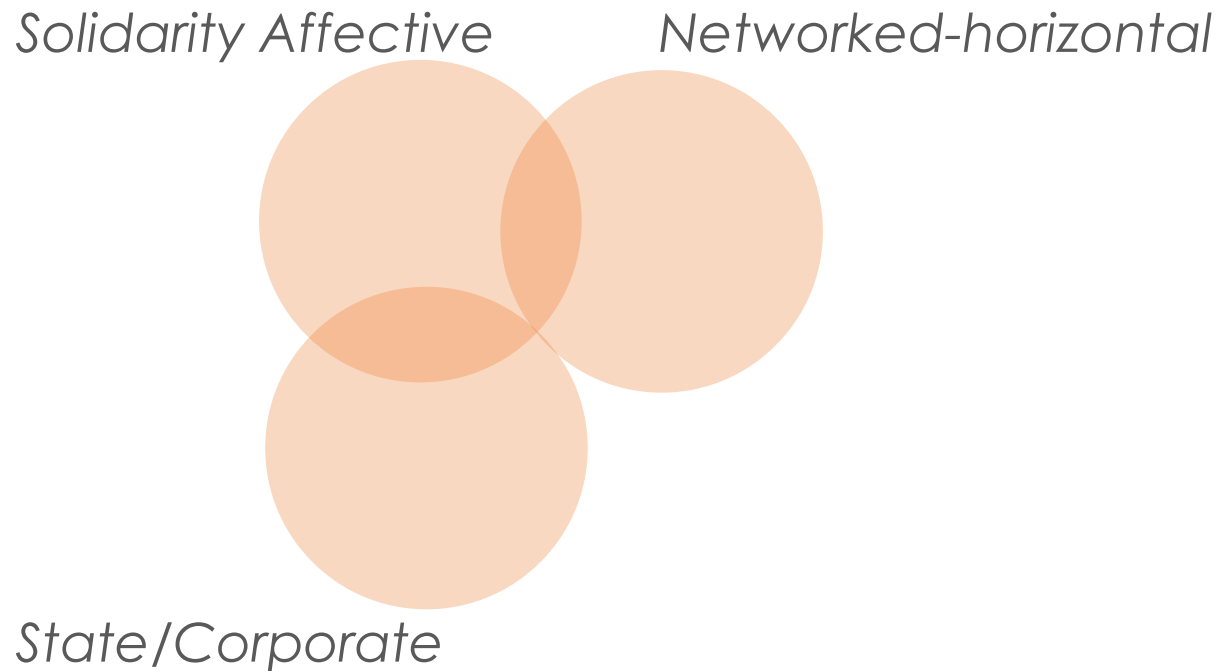
**Theoretical
Framework**



Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

Four forms of Governance



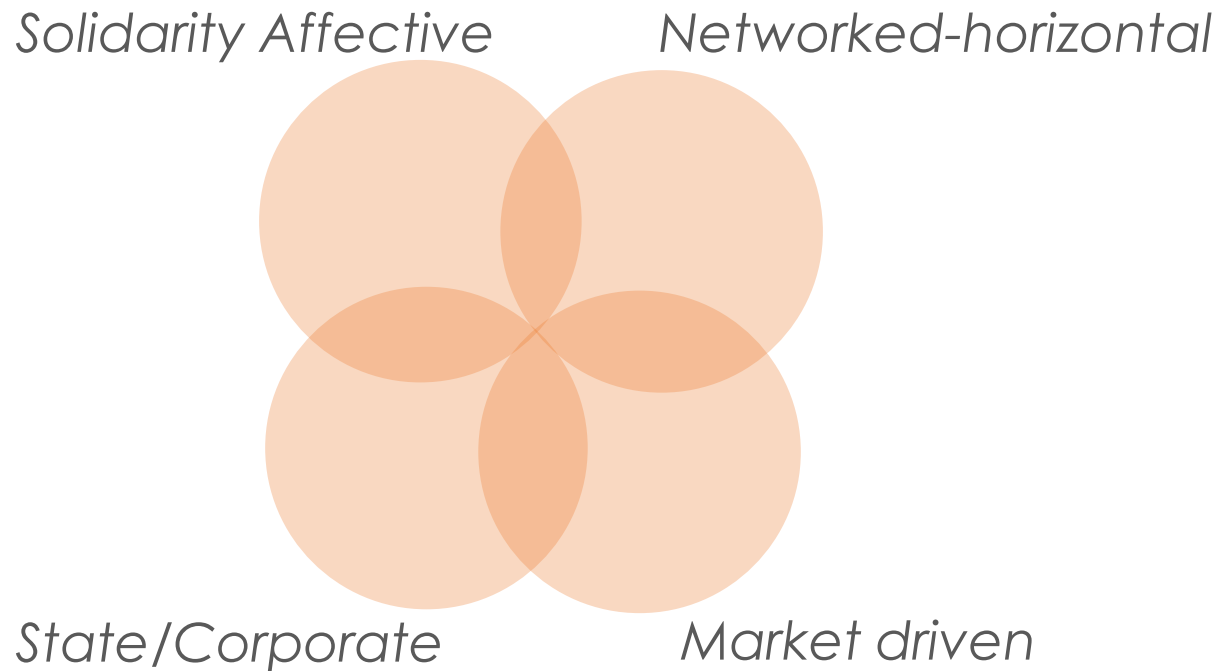
**Theoretical
Framework**



Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

Four forms of Governance



**Theoretical
Framework**



Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

Four forms of Governance



GOVERNANCE TENSIONS

Theoretical
Framework



Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

Four forms of Governance



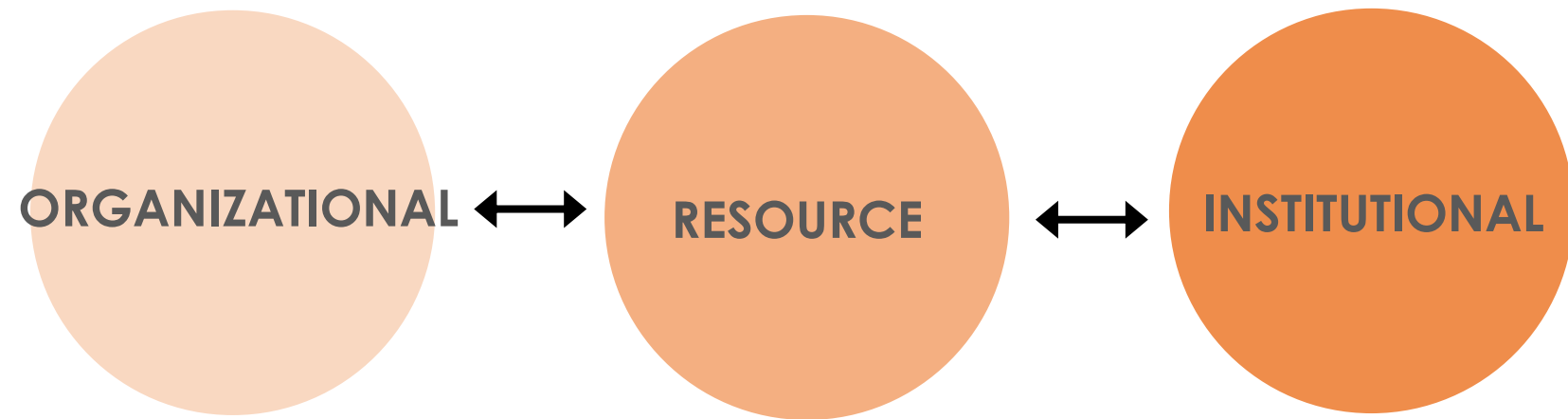
Theoretical
Framework



Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

Four forms of Governance



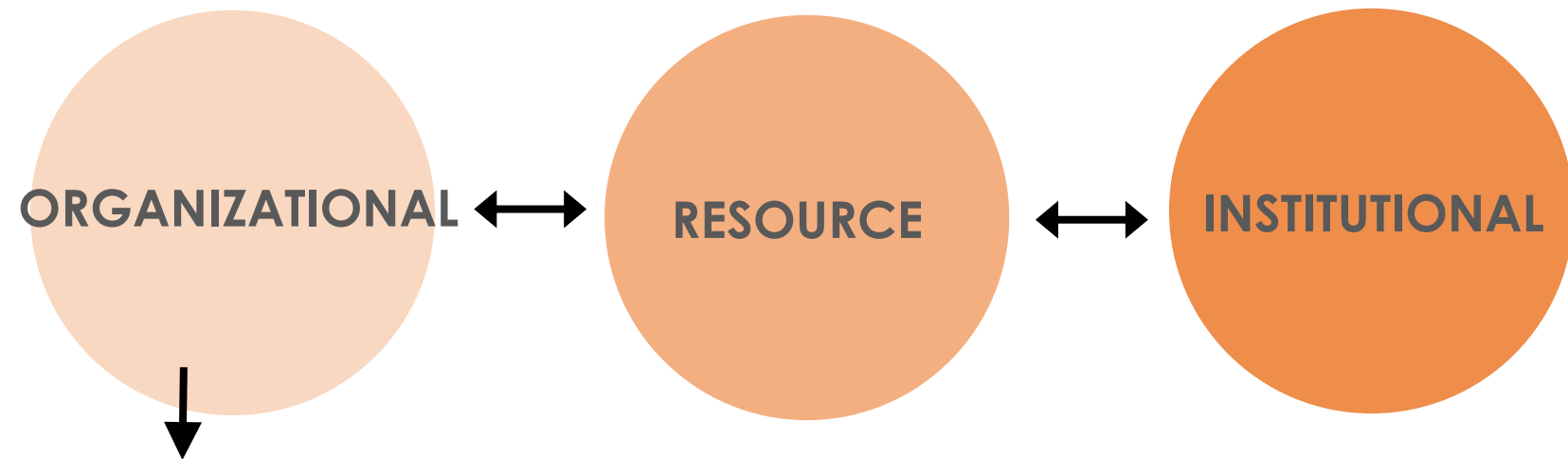
Theoretical
Framework



Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

Four forms of Governance



Case study 1

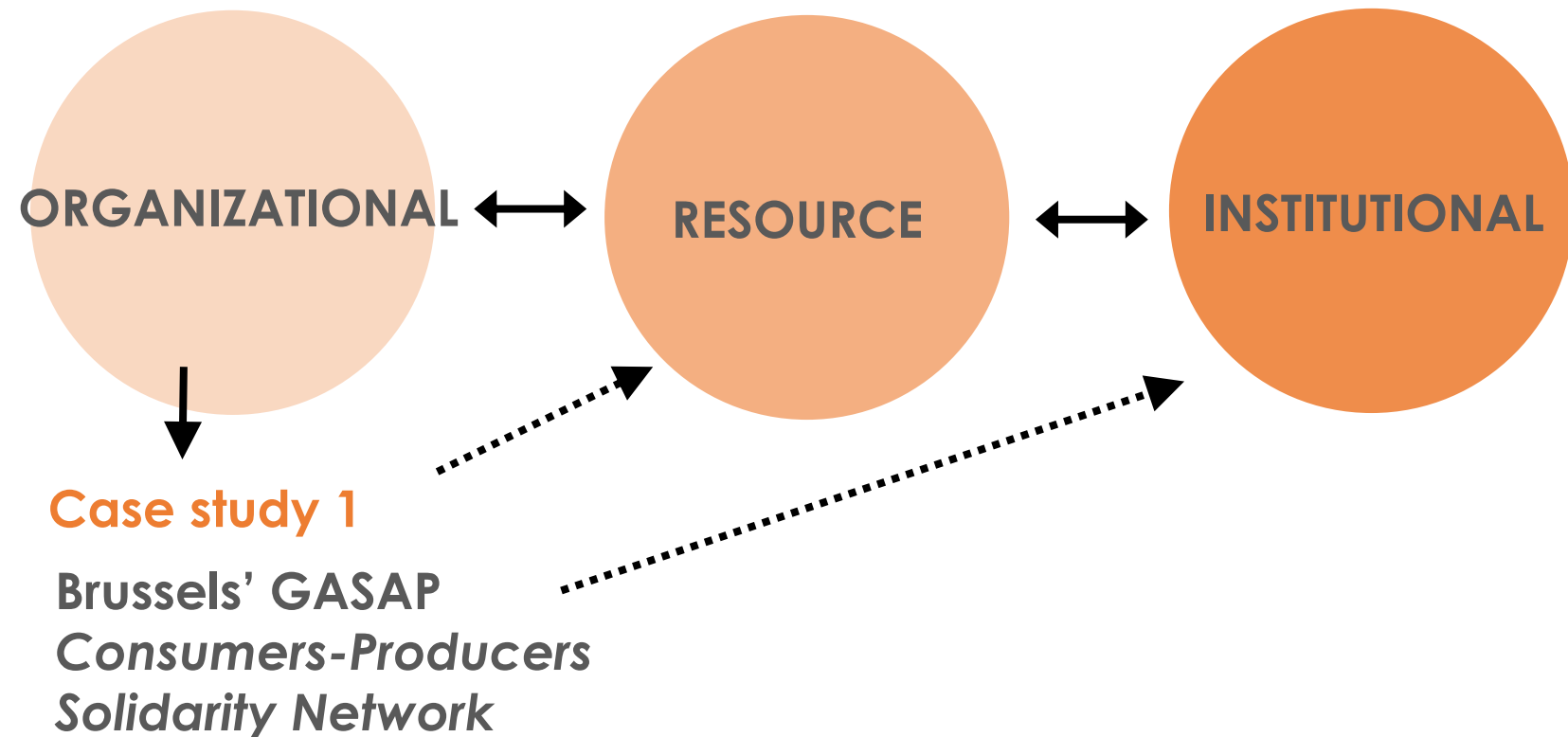
Brussels' GASAP
Consumers-Producers
Solidarity Network



Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

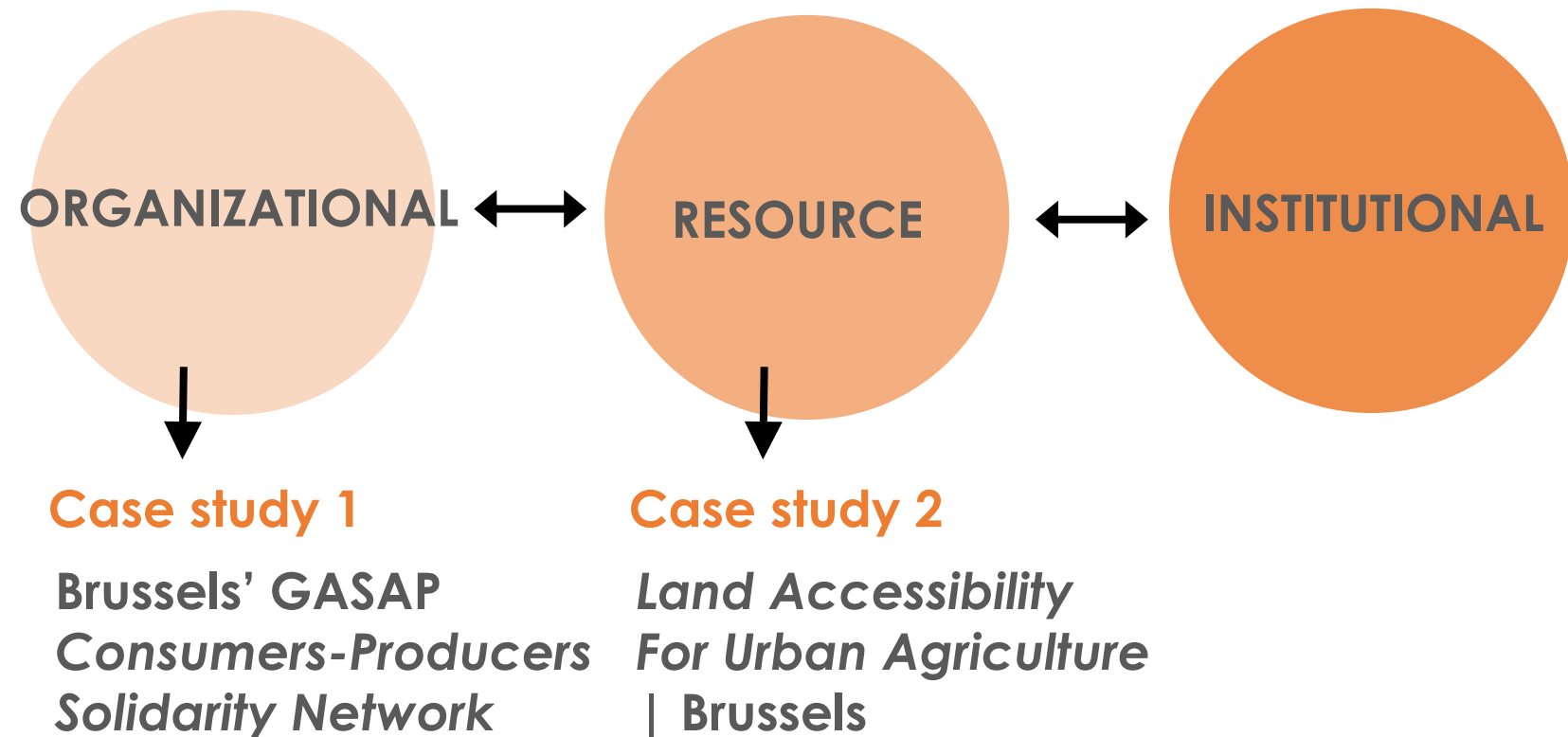
Four forms of Governance



Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

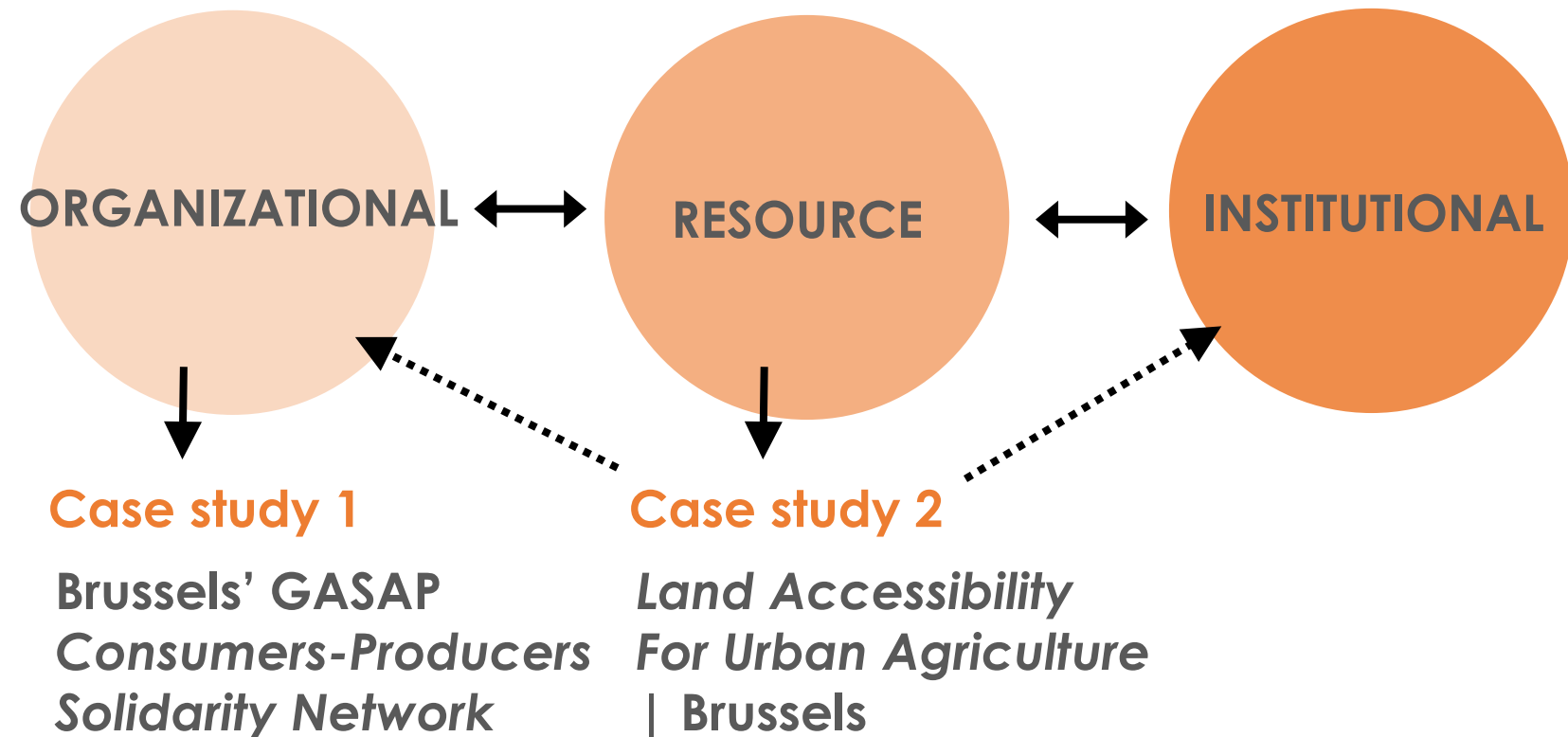
Four forms of Governance



Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

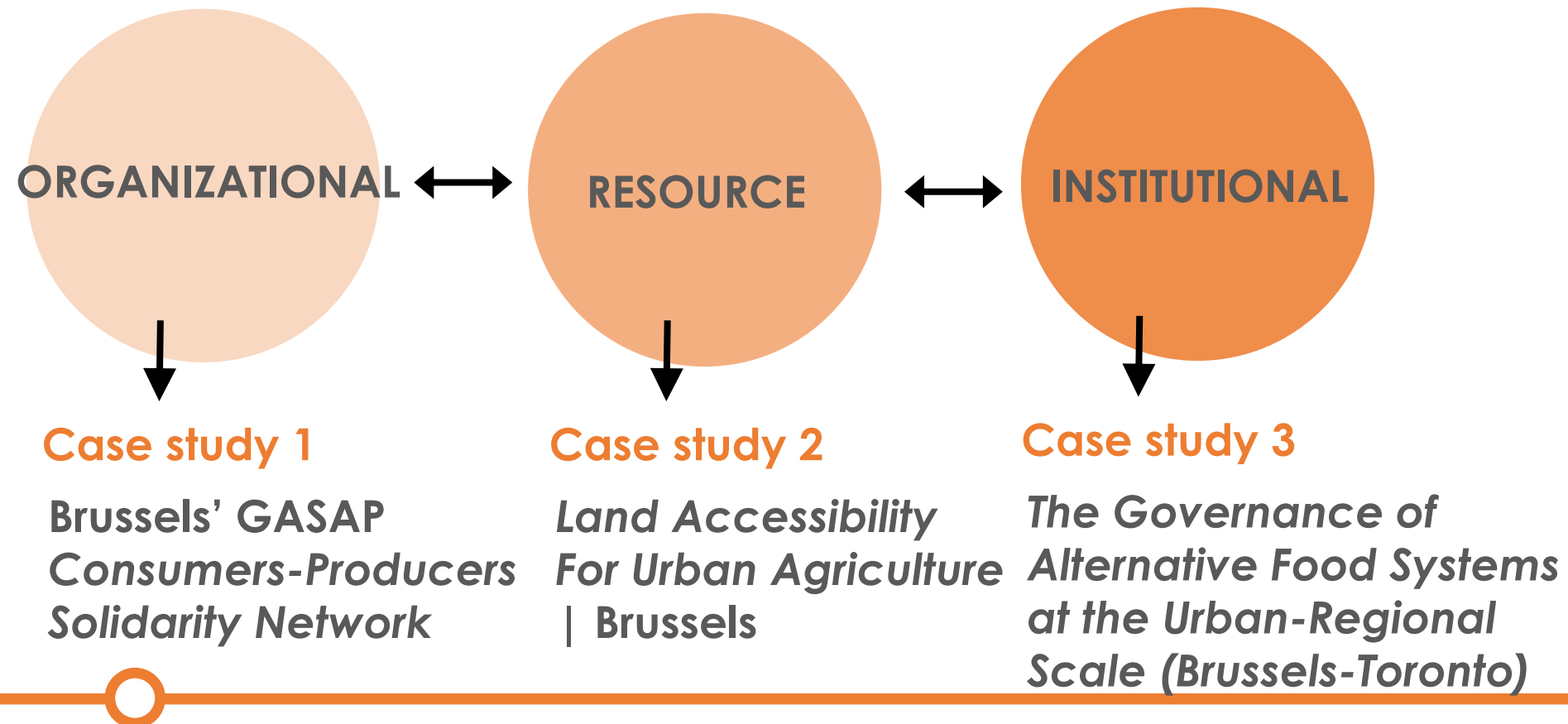
Four forms of Governance



Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

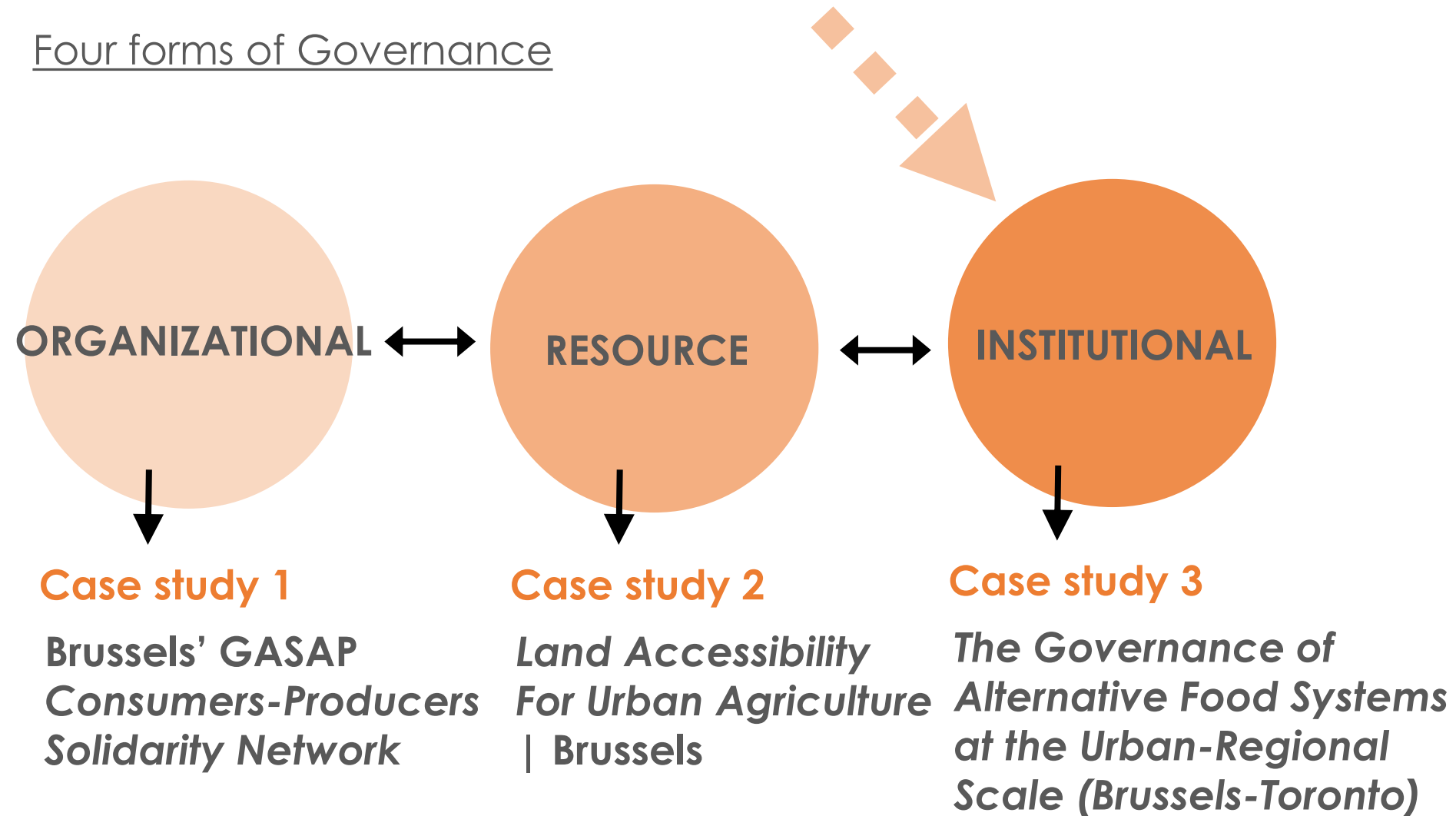
Four forms of Governance



Theoretical Framework → The Hybrid Governance Approach

Hybrid Governance and Governance Tensions

Four forms of Governance



Case study's theoretical framework

Theoretical
Framework



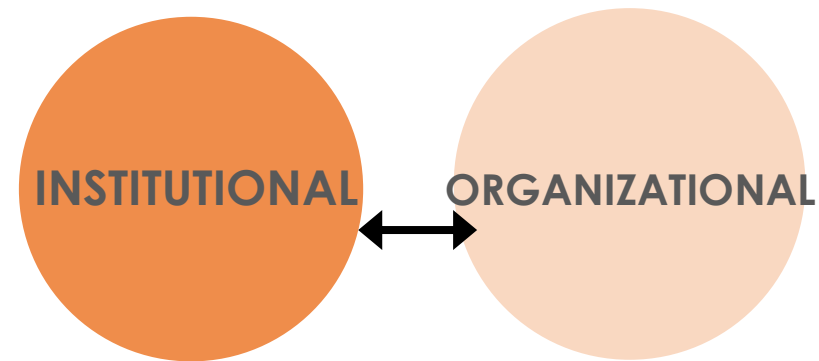
Case study's theoretical framework



Case study's theoretical framework

=> Focus of analysis:

- The **hybrid interactivity between the agency of key institutions** (in particular state institutions) **and the agency of AFNs** (activists, civil society organizations, food movement leaders,...)



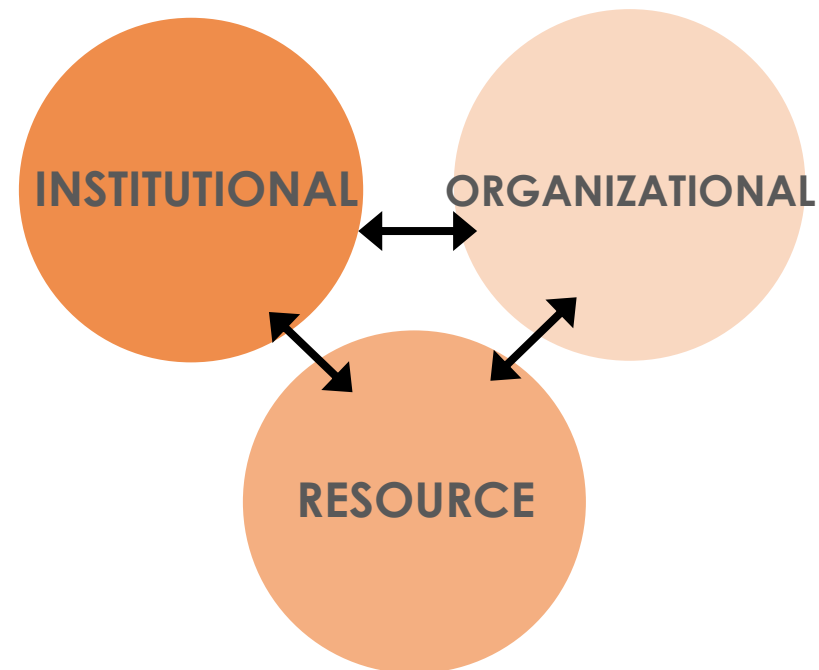
Theoretical Framework  Theoretical Framework 2



Case study's theoretical framework

=> Focus of analysis:

- The **hybrid interactivity between the agency of key institutions** (in particular state institutions) **and the agency of AFNs** (activists, civil society organizations, food movement leaders,...)
- ↓
- **Also affected by the need for/the allocation of resources** (resource needs, logics by which resources are channelled/mobilized, forms of implementation,...)



Theoretical Framework→ Theoretical Framework 2

Case study's theoretical framework

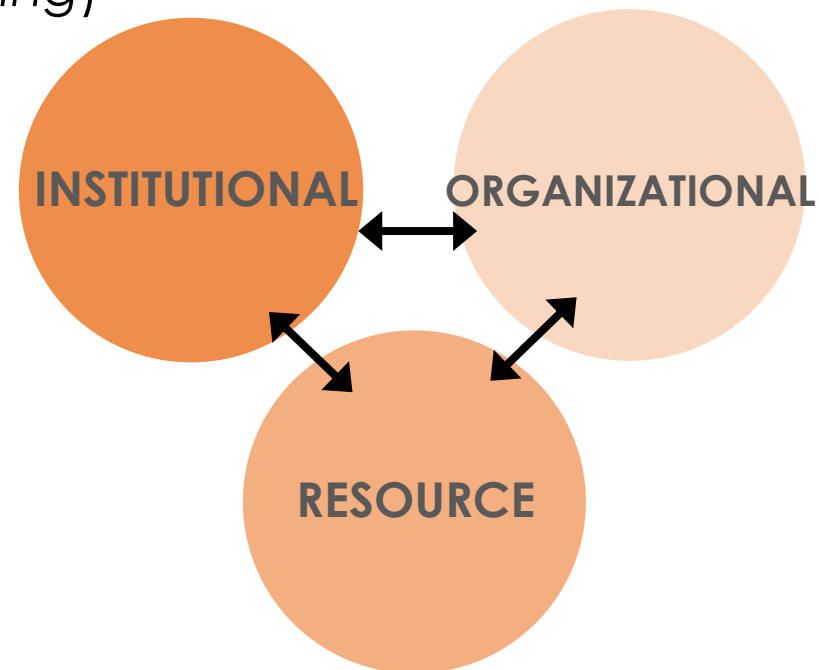
=> Focus of analysis:

- The **hybrid interactivity between the agency of key institutions** (in particular state institutions) **and the agency of AFNs** (activists, civil society organizations, food movement leaders,...)



=>In what ways key tensions manifested in the **governance trajectories** of the two **cities** and what role (*enabling/constraining*) has exercised the state?

Theoretical Framework  Theoretical Framework 2



Case study's theoretical framework

=> Focus of analysis:

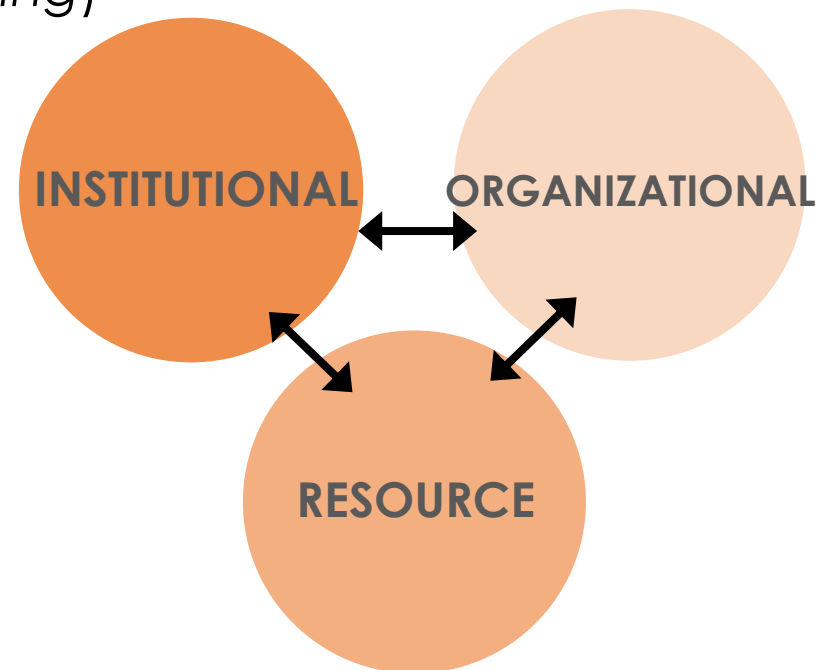
- The **hybrid interactivity between the agency of key institutions** (in particular state institutions) **and the agency of AFNs** (activists, civil society organizations, food movement leaders,...)



=> In what ways key tensions manifested in the **governance trajectories** of the two **cities** and what role (*enabling/constraining*) has exercised the state?



=> What we understand on the capacity of key institutions to learn, adapt their agency, favoring a 'reflexive' or 'bottom-linked' type of governance?



Case study's theoretical framework

=> Focus of analysis:

- The **hybrid interactivity** between the agency of key institutions (in particular state institutions) and the agency of AFNs (activists, civil society organizations, food movement leaders,...)



=> In what ways key tensions manifested in the governance trajectories of the two cities and what role (*enabling/constraining*) has exercised the state?



=> What we understand on the capacity of key institutions to learn, adapt their agency, favoring a 'reflexive' or 'bottom-linked' type of governance?



Literatures

-Social Innovation

Moulaert et al. 2005, 2007, 2010, 2013, McCallum et al. 2009

-Multi-level governance

González et al. 2010; Garcia et al. 2012; Pradel et al 2013

Case study's theoretical framework

=> Focus of analysis:

- The **hybrid interactivity** between the agency of key institutions (in particular state institutions) and the agency of AFNs (activists, civil society organizations, food movement leaders,...)

↓

=> In what ways key tensions manifested in the governance trajectories of the two cities and what role (*enabling/constraining*) has exercised the state?

↓

=> What we understand on the capacity of key institutions to learn, adapt their agency, favoring a 'reflexive' or 'bottom-linked' type of governance?

↙ Literatures

-Social Innovation

Moulaert et al. 2005, 2007, 2010, 2013, McCallum et al. 2009

-Multi-level governance

González et al. 2010; Garcia et al. 2012; Pradel et al 2013

Case study's theoretical framework

=> Focus of analysis:

- The **hybrid interactivity** between the agency of key institutions (in particular state institutions) and the agency of AFNs (activists, civil society organizations, food movement leaders,...)



=> In what ways key tensions manifested in the governance trajectories of the two cities and what role (*enabling/constraining*) has exercised the state?



=> What we understand on the capacity of key institutions to learn, adapt their agency, favoring a 'reflexive' or 'bottom-linked' type of governance?



Literatures

-Social Innovation

Moulaert et al. 2005, 2007, 2010, 2013, McCallum et al. 2009

-Multi-level governance

González et al. 2010; Garcia et al. 2012; Pradel et al 2013

-Governance of Sustainability Transitions

(Hendriks and Grin 2007; Voß, Bornemann 2011)

Case study's theoretical framework

=> Focus of analysis:

- The **hybrid interactivity** between the agency of key institutions (in particular state institutions) and the agency of AFNs (activists, civil society organizations, food movement leaders,...)



=> In what ways key tensions manifested in the governance trajectories of the two cities and what role (*enabling/constraining*) has exercised the state?



=> What we understand on the capacity of key institutions to learn, adapt their agency, favoring a 'reflexive' or 'bottom-linked' type of governance?



Literatures

-Social Innovation

Moulaert et al. 2005, 2007, 2010, 2013, McCallum et al. 2009

-Multi-level governance

González et al. 2010; Garcia et al. 2012; Pradel et al 2013

-Governance of Sustainability Transitions

(Hendriks and Grin 2007; Voß, Bornemann 2011)

-Adaptive governance

(Pahl-Wostl 2009; Bakema et al 2018)

Case study's analysis

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

**Case study
Analysis**



Case study's analysis



- **Identifying/reconstructing trajectories** in the development of a governance of AFSs in Toronto and Brussels

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

**Case study
Analysis**



Methods

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

**Case study
Analysis**



Methods

Toronto – February to June 2017

Methods

Toronto – February to June 2017

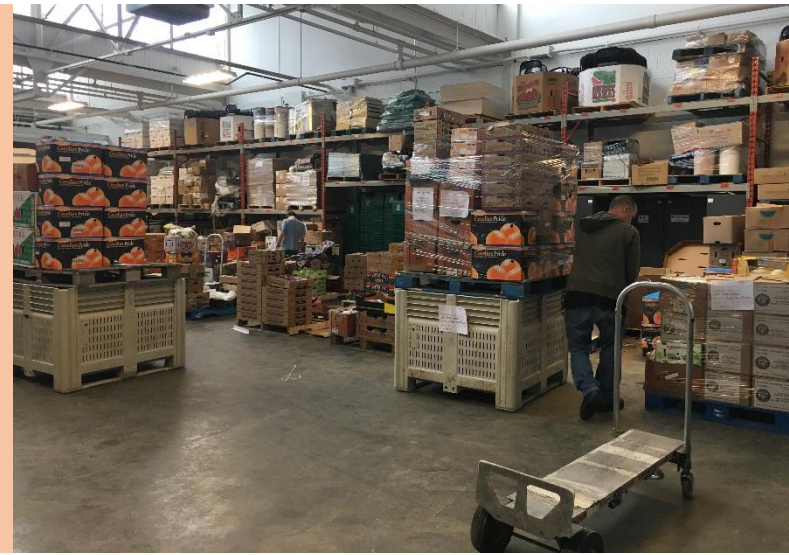
- **Interviews with key exponents and leaders of the Urban Food movement:**
=> Executive directors of key organizations



Methods

Toronto – February to June 2017

- **Interviews with key exponents and leaders of the Urban Food movement:**
 - => Executive directors of key organizations
 - => Coordinators (past/present) of the Food Policy Council
 - => Urban Food Strategy's manager
 - (...)



Methods

Toronto – February to June 2017

- **Interviews with key exponents and leaders of the Urban Food movement:**
 - => Executive directors of key organizations
 - => Coordinators (past/present) of the Food Policy Council
 - => Urban Food Strategy's manager
 - (...)
- => Documents review and trajectory reconstruction**

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Methods

=> Background knowledge on **Brussels**' local food governance/policy trajectory

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Methods

=> Background knowledge on **Brussels**' local food governance/policy trajectory

=> Following the trajectory

=> Analyzing key documentation

=> Interviewing key actors (*on going*)



Case Study Analysis

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

**Case study
Analysis**



Case Study Analysis



**=>Reconstructing trajectories in Toronto's and Brussels'
Food policy and governance**



**=>Highlighting key 'milestones' where hybrid governance
tensions visibly emerge**

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

TORONTO



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

TORONTO

1980s-early 1990s



**Genesis of
an urban food
movement**
=> reacting to
conditions
of poverty, socio-
economic
distress

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

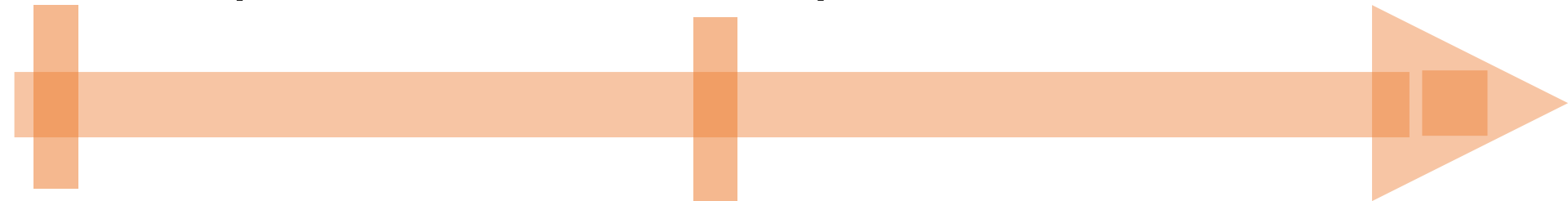


Case Study Analysis

TORONTO

1980s-early 1990s

Late 1990s-early 2000s



**Genesis of
an urban food
movement**
=> reacting to
conditions
of poverty, socio-
economic
distress

**Administrative
reorganization
and new wave
of 'food planning/
policy' processes**
=> food security
and hunger still
hot issue

Theoretical
Framework

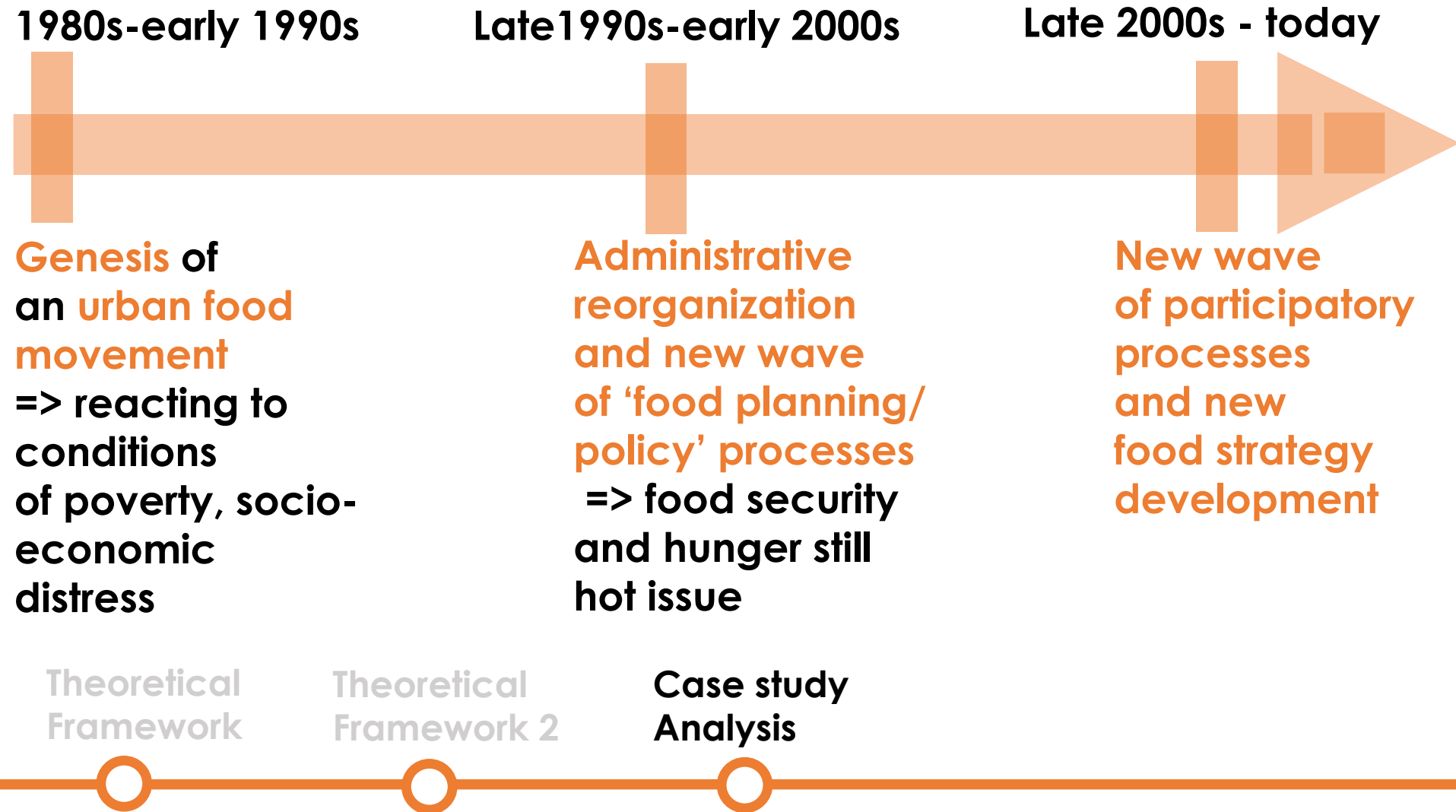
Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

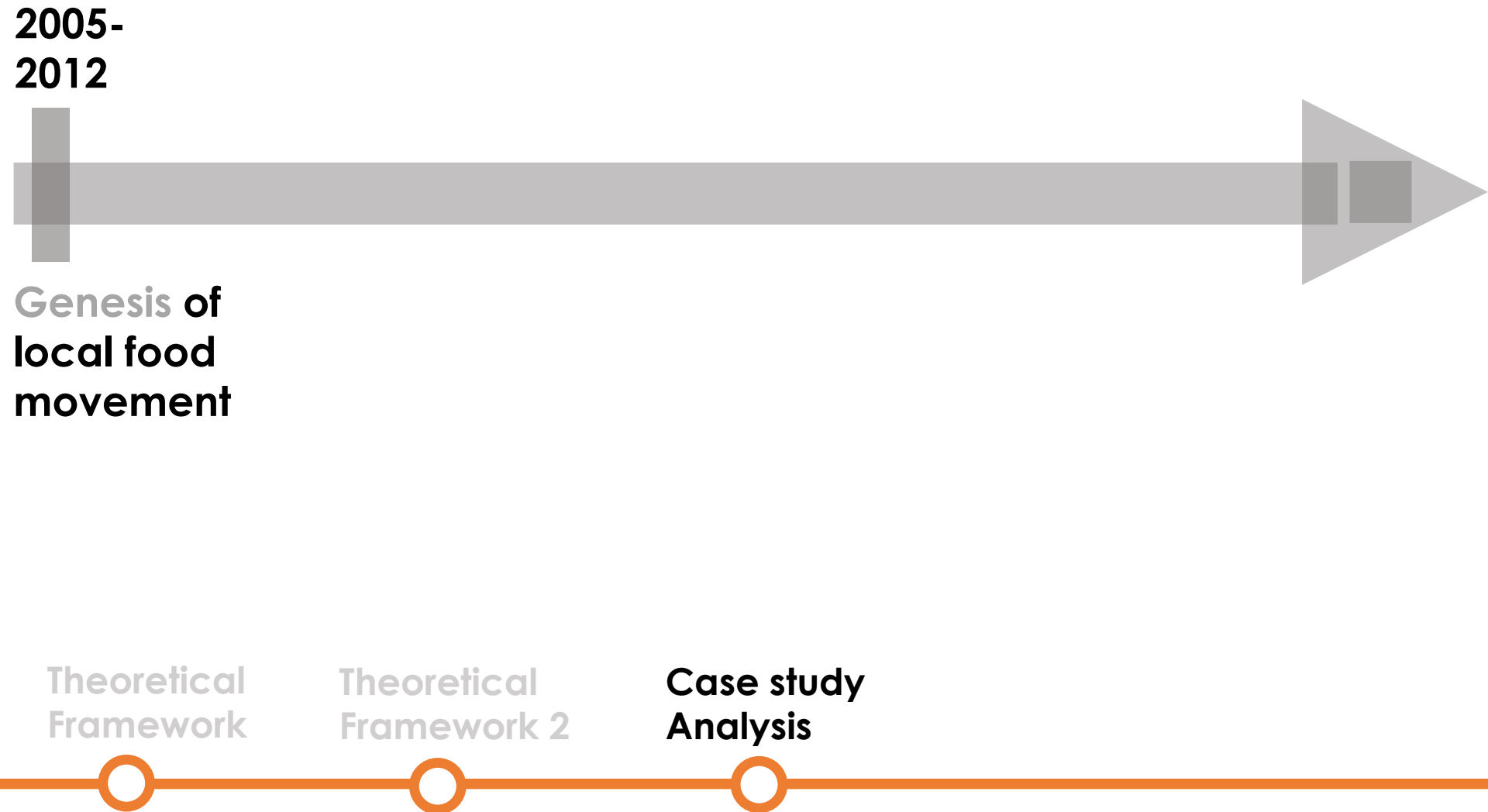


Case Study Analysis

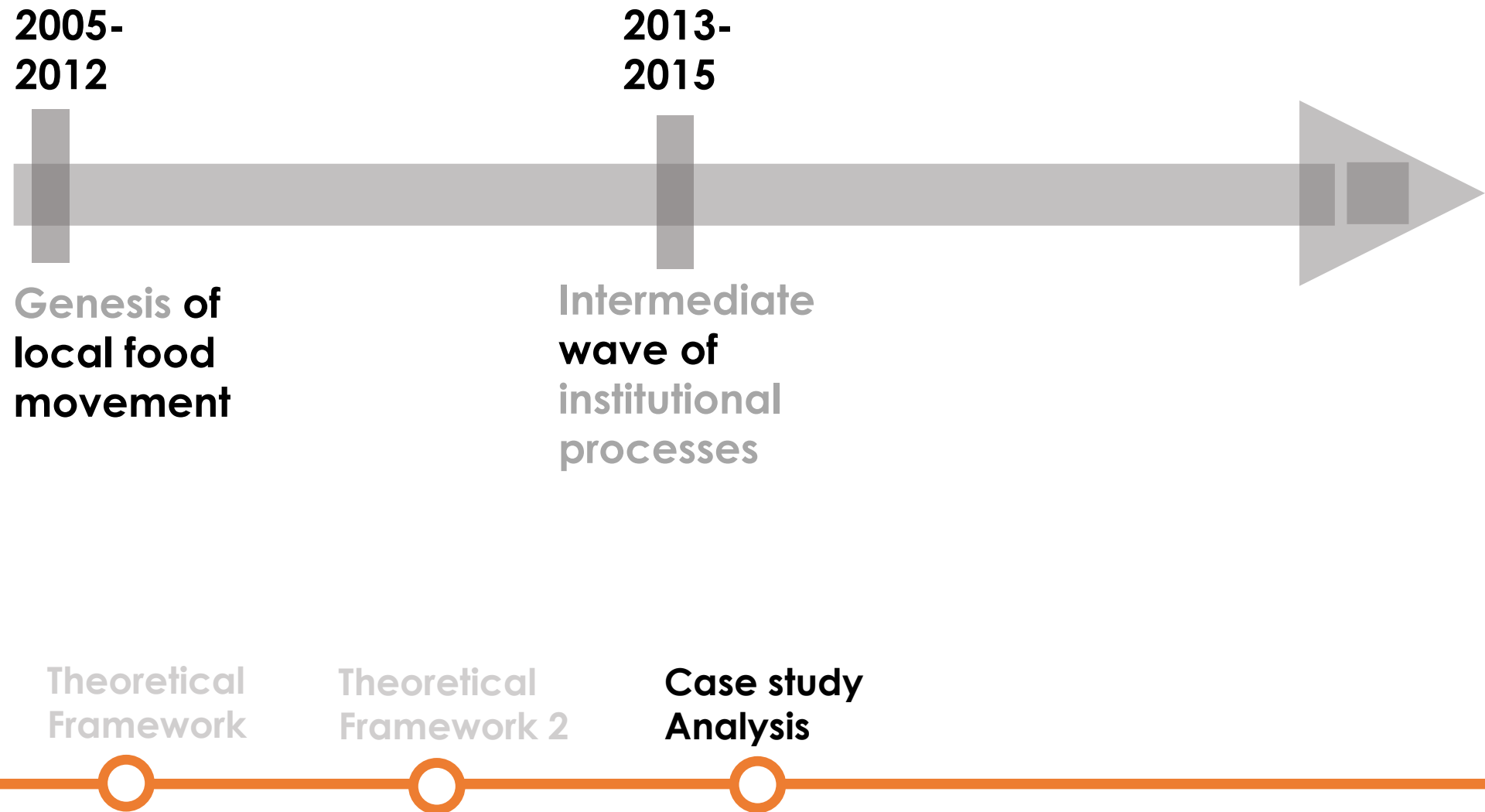
TORONTO



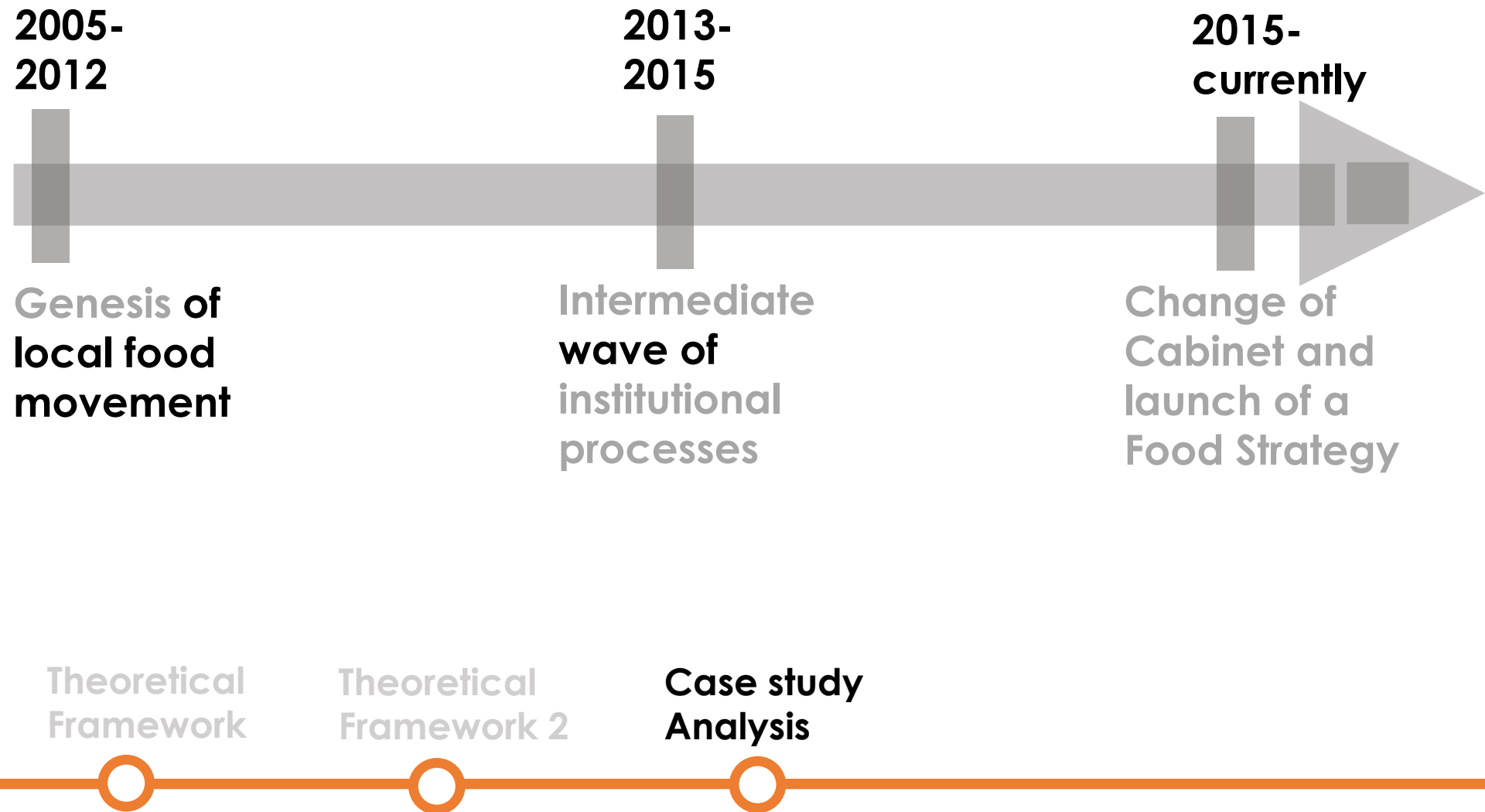
Case Study Analysis → Brussels' trajectory



Case Study Analysis → Brussels' trajectory



Case Study Analysis → Brussels' trajectory



Case Study Analysis

TORONTO

1980s-early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

TORONTO

1980s

1980s-early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

⇒ Socio-Economic Distress

⇒ Organizational-institutional actions/responses
towards conditions of food insecurity
and poverty

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

TORONTO

1980s

1980s-early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

Food banks may become way of life

Charitable food drives
aiding welfare system
to feed the hungry



Government funding might "compromise" the food banks' ability to get the true picture of hunger across to Canadians, he said.

Food banks have not only answered a crying need for food in Canadian society, their volunteer leaders are taking an active role in calling for solutions, Kennedy said.

Source: Toronto Star 1984 (local press)

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis TORONTO

1980s

1980s-early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

Food banks may become way of life

Charitable food drives
aiding welfare system
to feed the hungry



Government funding might "compromise" the food banks' ability to get the true picture of hunger across to Canadians, he said.

Food banks have not only answered a crying need for food in Canadian society, their volunteer leaders are taking an active role in calling for solutions, Kennedy said.

Source: Toronto Star 1984 (local press)

"it was actually a **shock to our society**, that all of a sudden **we had people who literally were getting hungry.**"

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis TORONTO

1980s

1980s-early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

Food banks may become way of life

Charitable food drives
aiding welfare system
to feed the hungry



Government funding might "compromise" the food banks' ability to get the true picture of hunger across to Canadians, he said.

Food banks have not only answered a crying need for food in Canadian society, their volunteer leaders are taking an active role in calling for solutions, Kennedy said.

Source: Toronto Star 1984 (local press)

"it was actually a **shock to our society**, that all of a sudden **we had people who literally were getting hungry**."

"it took a while to realize that this is **serious hunger, people actually could not get through the month**" (Extracts from a food movement leader)



Case Study Analysis

TORONTO

1980s

1980s-early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

⇒ **Years of**
Genesis of civil society organizations setting up AFNs/
Alternative ways of dealing with hunger
(citizens' mobilization, volunteer engagement,
churches, charities, community centers,
food coops..)

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

TORONTO

1980s

1980s-early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

⇒ **Years of**
Genesis of civil society organizations setting up AFNs/
Alternative ways of dealing with hunger
(citizens' mobilization, volunteer engagement,
churches, charities, community centers,
food coops..)

ORGANIZATIONAL

RESOURCE

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

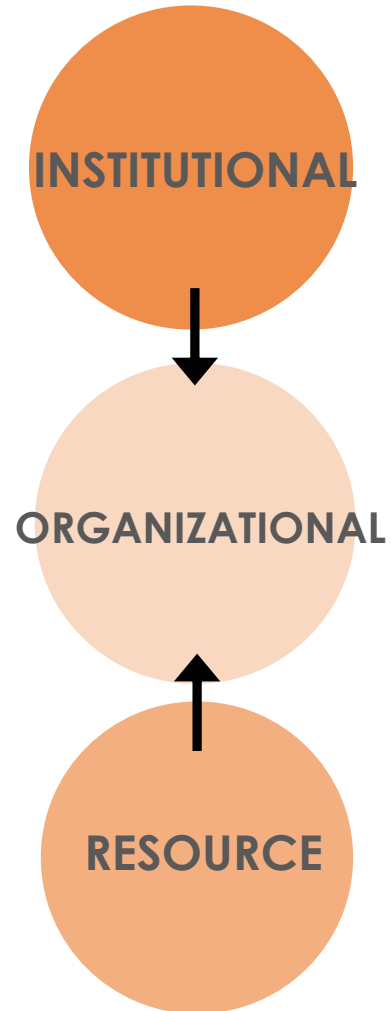
TORONTO

1980s

1980s-early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

⇒ **Years of**
Genesis of civil society organizations setting up AFNs/
Alternative ways of dealing with hunger
(citizens' mobilization, volunteer engagement,
churches, charities, community centers,
food coops..)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

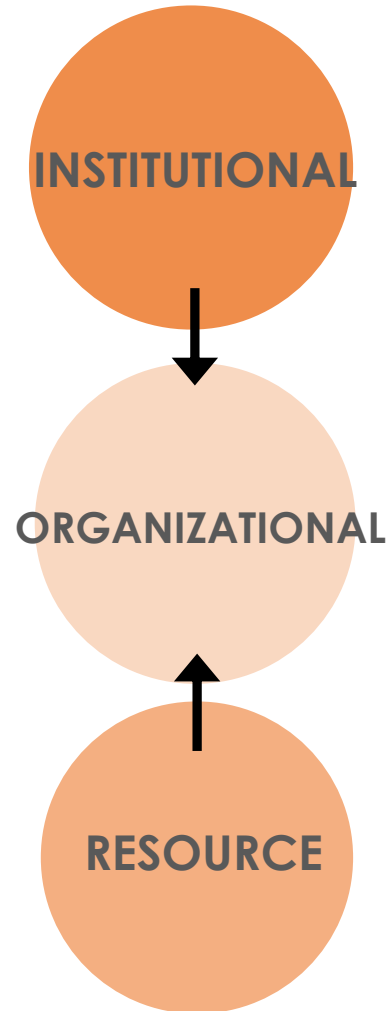
TORONTO

1980s

1980s-early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

- ⇒ Years of **Genesis of civil society organizations setting up AFNs/ Alternative ways of dealing with hunger** (citizens' mobilization, volunteer engagement, churches, charities, community centers, food coops..)
- ⇒ 'Progressive' **Mayor** (Art Eggleton) embracing the cause of hunger in the city,
- ⇒ Active **city councilors** (e.g. Dan Leckie, Jack Layton, Dale Martin, executive assistant **Debbie Field**..)
- ⇒ Head of the **Board of Health** (Health Department)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis TORONTO

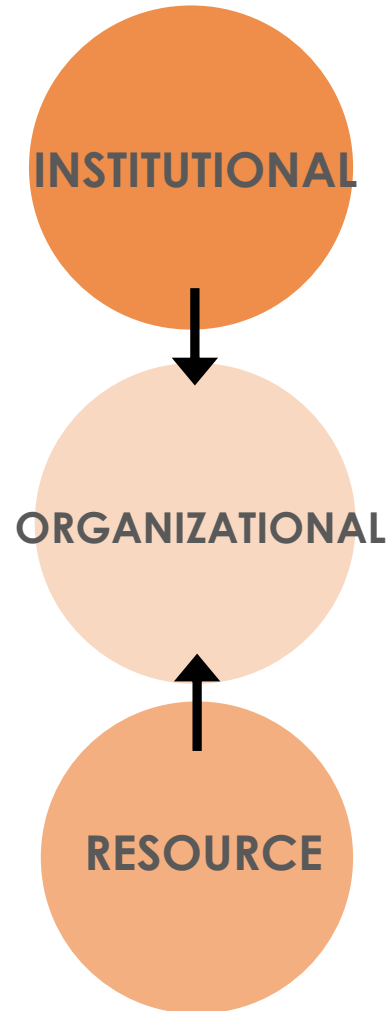
1980s

1980s-early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

Facilitating the **set-up of key Food Security organizations** => see Food Share (foundational document in 1985s)

- ⇒ 'Progressive' **Mayor** (Art Eggleton) embracing the cause of hunger in the city,
- ⇒ Active **city councilors** (e.g. Dan Leckie, Jack Layton, Dale Martin, executive assistant Debbie Field..)
- ⇒ Head of the **Board of Health** (Health Department)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

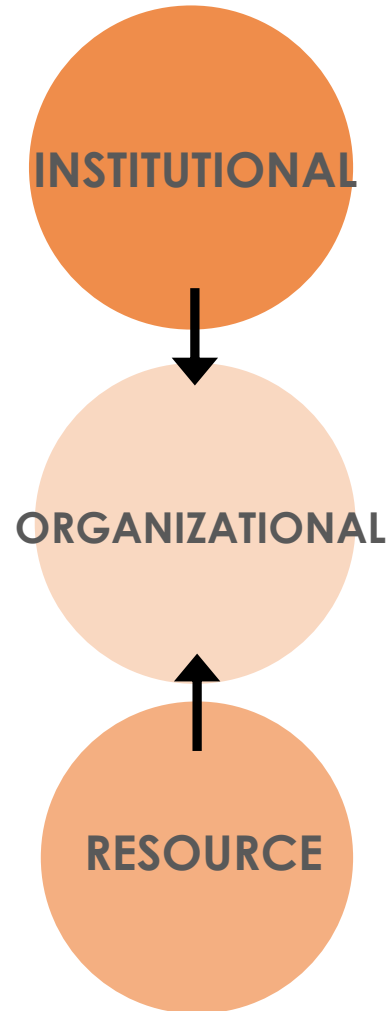
1980s-early 1990s

1980s-Early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

Key Recommendations (in foundational document):

- ⇒ 'Progressive' **Mayor** (Art Eggleton)
embracing the cause of hunger in the city,
- ⇒ Active **city councilors** (e.g. Dan Leckie, Jack Layton,
Dale Martin, executive assistant **Debbie Field**..)
- ⇒ Head of the **Board of Health** (Health Department)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

1980s-early 1990s

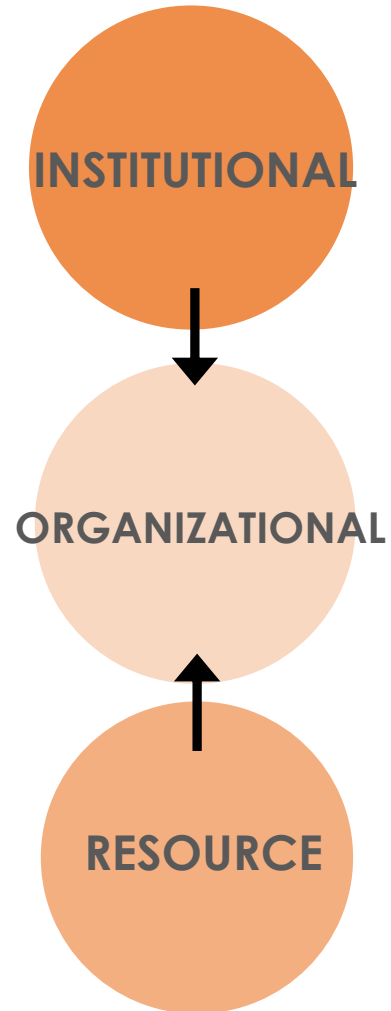
1980s-Early 1990s

Key Recommendations (in foundational document):

=>Structural actions needed to 'eradicate hunger'

- Urge **provincial government to increase income**
- Increase **access to quality food**
- Provide **land for community gardens**
- Solve **food deserts**
- **Educate/sensitize** citizens on food consumption

FIRST STAGE



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

1980s-Early 1990s

1980s-early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

- ⇒ 'Progressive' **Mayor** (Art Eggleton)
embracing the cause of hunger in the city,
- ⇒ Active **city councilors** (a.g. Dan Leckie, Jack Layton,
Dale Martin, executive assistant **Debbie Field**..)
- ⇒ Head of the **Board of Health** (Health Department)

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

INSTITUTIONAL



ORGANIZATIONAL



RESOURCE

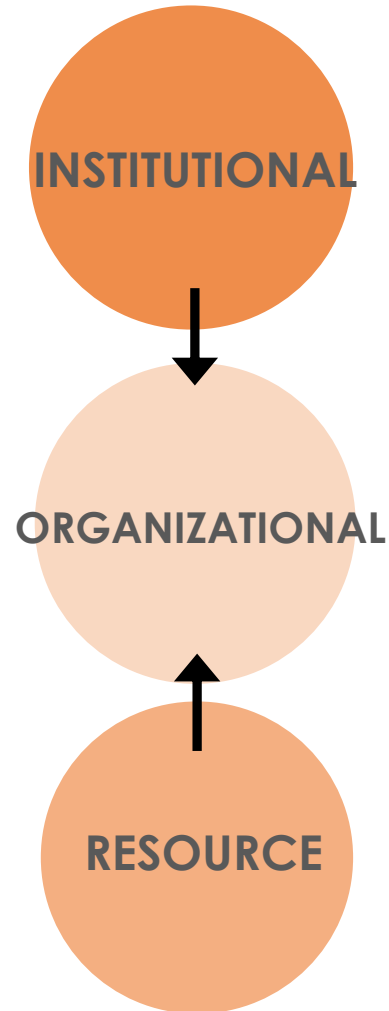
Case Study Analysis

1980s-early 1990s

1980s-Early 1990s

- ⇒ **Hybrid networks of actors from different fields**, yet being in agency/value proximity
- ⇒ **Role of key leaders** in mobilizing agential/organizational dynamics
- ⇒ 'Progressive' **Mayor** (Art Eggleton) embracing the cause of hunger in the city,
- ⇒ Active **city councilors** (a.g. Dan Leckie, Jack Layton, Dale Martin, executive assistant Debbie Field..)
- ⇒ Head of the **Board of Health** (Health Department)

FIRST STAGE



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

1980s-early 1990s

1980s-Early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

- ⇒ 'Progressive' **Mayor** (Art Eggleton) embracing the cause of hunger in the city,
- ⇒ Active **city councilors** (a.g. Dan Leckie, Jack Layton, Dale Martin, executive assistant **Debbie Field**..)
- ⇒ Head of the **Board of Health** (Health Department)
- ⇒ Community leaders and advocates
- ⇒ Research institution (**Ryerson – Faculty of Community Services**)

INSTITUTIONAL



ORGANIZATIONAL



RESOURCE

Case Study Analysis

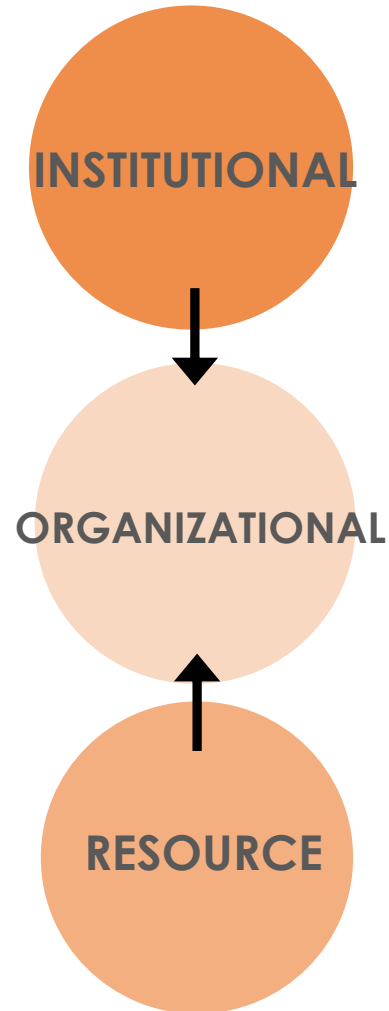
1980s-early 1990s

1980s-Early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

1991=> Coalition for Students Nutrition (basis for set up/expansion of student nutrition program)

- ⇒ 'Progressive' **Mayor** (Art Eggleton) embracing the cause of hunger in the city,
- ⇒ Active **city councilors** (a.g. Dan Leckie, Jack Layton, Dale Martin; executive assistant **Debbie Field**.)
- ⇒ Head of the **Board of Health** (Health Department)
- ⇒ Community leaders and advocates
- ⇒ Research institution (**Ryerson – Faculty of Community Services**)



Case Study Analysis

1980s-early 1990s

1980s-Early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

1991=> Toronto Food Policy Council (TFPC)

- ⇒ 'Progressive' **Mayor** (Art Eggleton) embracing the cause of hunger in the city,
- ⇒ Active **city councilors** (a.g. Dan Leckie, Jack Layton, Dale Martin; executive assistant **Debbie Field**..)
- ⇒ Head of the **Board of Health** (Health Department)
- ⇒ Community leaders and advocates
- ⇒ Research institution: (**Ryerson – Faculty of Community Services**)

INSTITUTIONAL



ORGANIZATIONAL



RESOURCE

Case Study Analysis

1980s-early 1990s

1980s-Early 1990s

FIRST STAGE

1991=> Toronto Food Policy Council (TFPC)



Convergence of Food Security and
Healthy City Movement

- ⇒ 'Progressive' **Mayor** (Art Eggleton)
embracing the cause of hunger in the city,
- ⇒ Active **city councilors** (a.g. Dan Leckie, Jack Layton,
Dale Martin; executive assistant **Debbie Field**..)
- ⇒ Head of the **Board of Health** (Health Department)
- ⇒ Community leaders and advocates
- ⇒ Research institution: (**Ryerson – Faculty of Community
Services**)

INSTITUTIONAL



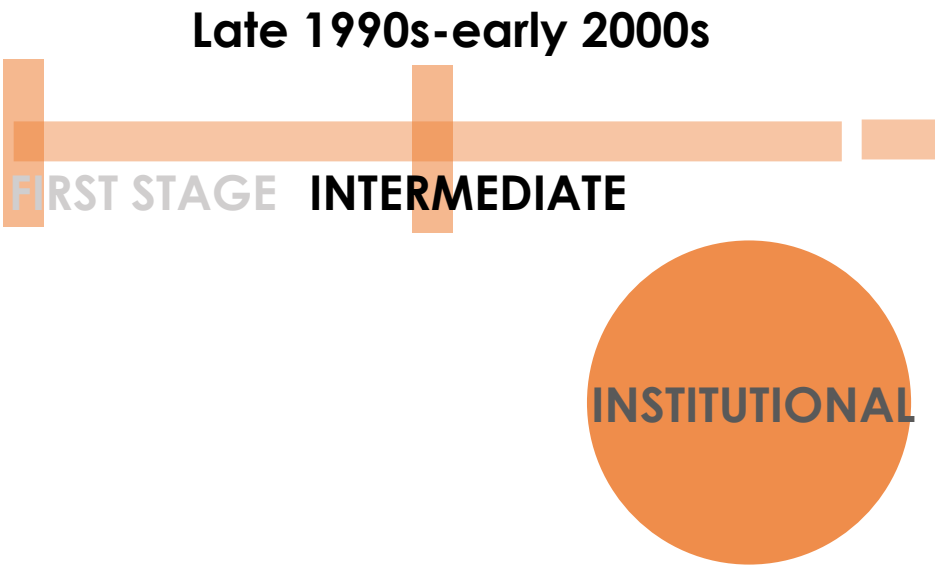
ORGANIZATIONAL



RESOURCE

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

1998=> Change in the institutional environment
of Toronto => (most recent) **amalgamation**

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

INSTITUTIONAL

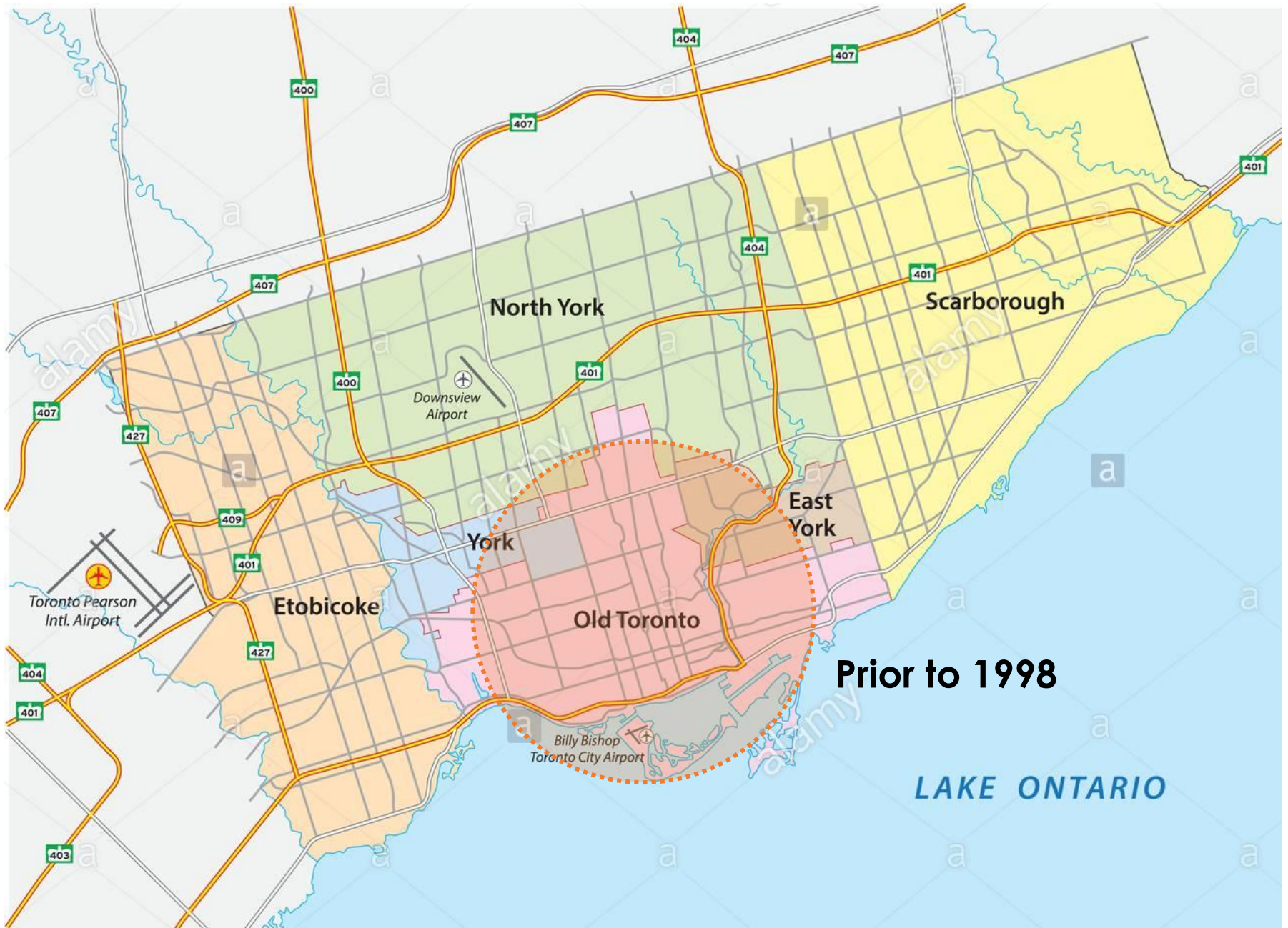
Theoretical
Framework

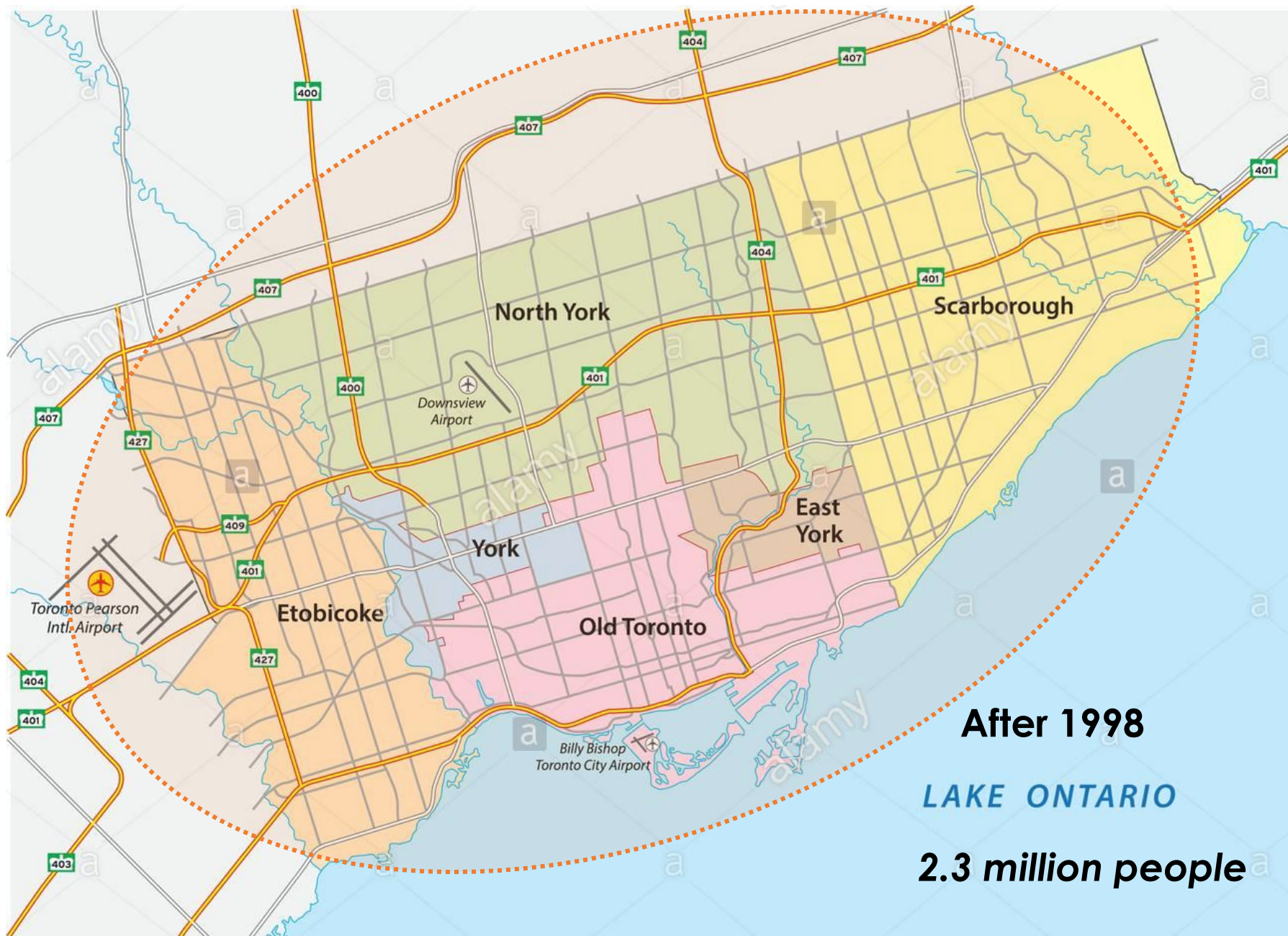
Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Source: <http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-toronto-road-and-administrative-map-101834285.html>





Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

1998=> Change in the institutional environment
of Toronto => (most recent) **amalgamation**

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

INSTITUTIONAL

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

1998=> Change in the institutional environment
of Toronto => (most recent) **amalgamation**

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

INSTITUTIONAL

RESOURCE

ORGANIZATIONAL

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

1998=> Change in the institutional environment
of Toronto => (most recent) **amalgamation**

INSTITUTIONAL

Amalgamation hurts the hungry, panel told

Province asked
to reconsider bill
as hearings end

BY CAROLINE MALLAN
AND PAUL MOLONEY
STAFF REPORTERS

Metro's losing battle with
hunger will only worsen under
an amalgamated Toronto, a co-

The five weeks of legislative
hearings on the province's me-
gacity bill ended last night with
Tory MPPs being serenaded by
a staunch opponent who
warned the government will suf-
fer if it pushes ahead.

After the last speaker
wrapped up, Sydney White took
to the microphone in a Queen's
Park committee room to predict
the government's demise in
song.

all-party committee. "I'm happy
to say that I believe that you are
all toast."

Gilchrist said hostility was ex-
pressed by some but no means
all of the roughly 600 speakers
who have addressed the com-
mittee since the hearings began
Feb. 3.

"I think most people were civ-
il, I think most people gave pre-
sentations that were lucid and
constructive."



SUE COX: Head of Daily
Bread Food Bank fears
welfare plan.

Source: Toronto Star, (local press)
1997

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

1998=> Change in the institutional environment of Toronto => (most recent) **amalgamation**

=>fear about downloading of social welfare responsibilities from province to municipalities

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

INSTITUTIONAL

RESOURCE

ORGANIZATIONAL

Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework 2

Case study Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

1998=> Change in the institutional environment of Toronto => (most recent) **amalgamation**

=>fear about downloading of social welfare responsibilities from province to municipalities

=>**Resource cuts** to organizations such as the TFPC (fear that it could be dismantled?)

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

INSTITUTIONAL

RESOURCE

ORGANIZATIONAL

Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework 2

Case study Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

1998=> Change in the institutional environment of Toronto => (most recent) **amalgamation**

=>fear about downloading of social welfare responsibilities from province to municipalities

=>**Resource cuts** to organizations such as the TFPC
(fear that it could be dismantled?)

=>**New relationships to be built** with the crowning municipalities (much less progressive)

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

INSTITUTIONAL

RESOURCE

ORGANIZATIONAL

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

1998=> Change in the institutional environment
of Toronto => (most recent) **amalgamation**

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

INSTITUTIONAL

*“Toronto was a very progressive city, culturally, politically, socially..
and then all of a sudden it got mixed with Scarborough, North York,..
**they did not even admit that there was a hunger and poverty
problem!**”*

(Extract from a Food Movement leader)

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

1998=> Change in the institutional environment
of Toronto => (most recent) **amalgamation**

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

INSTITUTIONAL

ORGANIZATIONAL

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

1998=> Change in the institutional environment of Toronto => (most recent) **amalgamation**



“**Hungerwatch**” group formed in response to the Bill



Concerned civil society organizations such as **Food Share** are members of that group

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE



Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework 2

Case study Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

1998=> Change in the institutional environment of Toronto => (most recent) **amalgamation**



“**Hungerwatch**” group formed in response to the Bill



The ‘**Community Reference**’ consultation group pushing the City Council to set-up: “**Food and Hunger Action Committee**”

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE



Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework 2

Case study Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

1998=> Change in the institutional environment of Toronto => (most recent) **amalgamation**



“**Hungerwatch**” group formed in response to the Bill



The ‘**Community Reference**’ consultation group pushing the City Council to set-up: “**Food and Hunger Action Committee**”

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE



Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework 2

Case study Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

“**Food and Hunger Action Committee**” (chaired by city councilors)

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

INSTITUTIONAL



ORGANIZATIONAL

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

“Food and Hunger Action Committee” (chaired by city councilors)



Development of Action Plan
And Food Charter (see leadership role of TFPC)

Toronto's Food Charter

In 1976, Canada signed the United Nations Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, which includes "the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger." The City of Toronto supports our national commitment to food security, and the following beliefs:

Toronto's Food Charter

In 1976, Canada signed the United Nations Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, which includes "the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger." The City of Toronto supports our national commitment to food security, and the following beliefs:

Every Toronto resident should have access to an adequate supply of nutritious, affordable and culturally-appropriate food.

Food security contributes to the health and well-being of residents while reducing their need for medical care.

Food is central to Toronto's economy, and the commitment to food security can strengthen the food sector's growth and development.

Food brings people together in celebrations of community and diversity and is an important part of the city's culture.

Therefore, to promote food security, Toronto City Council will:

- champion the right of all residents to adequate amounts of safe, nutritious, culturally acceptable food without the need to resort to emergency food providers.
- advocate for income, employment, housing, and transportation policies that support secure and dignified access to the food people need.
- support events highlighting the city's diverse and multicultural food traditions.
- promote food safety programs and services.
- sponsor nutrition programs and services that promote healthy growth and help prevent diet-related diseases.
- ensure convenient access to an affordable range of healthy foods in city facilities.
- adopt food purchasing practices that serve as a model of health, social and environmental responsibility.
- partner with community, cooperative, business and government organizations to increase the availability of healthy foods.
- encourage community gardens that increase food self-reliance, improve fitness, contribute to a cleaner environment, and enhance community development.
- protect local agricultural lands and support urban agriculture.
- encourage the recycling of organic materials that nurture soil fertility.
- foster a civic culture that inspires all Toronto residents and all city departments to support food programs that provide cultural, social, economic and health benefits.
- work with community agencies, residents' groups, businesses and other levels of government to achieve these goals.



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

“**Food and Hunger Action Committee**” (chaired by city councilors)



Development of **Action Plan**
And **Food Charter** (see leadership role of TFPC)

Toronto's Food Charter

In 1976, Canada signed the United Nations Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, which includes "the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger." The City of Toronto supports our national commitment to food security, and the following beliefs:

Toronto's Food Charter

In 1976, Canada signed the United Nations Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, which includes "the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger." The City of Toronto supports our national commitment to food security, and the following beliefs:

Every Toronto resident should have access to an adequate supply of nutritious, affordable and culturally-appropriate food.

Food security contributes to the health and well-being of residents while reducing their need for medical care.

Food is central to Toronto's economy, and the commitment to food security can strengthen the food sector's growth and development.

Food brings people together in celebrations of community and diversity and is an important part of the city's culture.

Therefore, to promote food security, Toronto City Council will:

- champion the right of all residents to adequate amounts of safe, nutritious, culturally acceptable food without the need to resort to emergency food providers.
- advocate for income, employment, housing, and transportation policies that support secure and dignified access to the food people need.
- support events highlighting the city's diverse and multicultural food traditions.
- promote food safety programs and services.
- sponsor nutrition programs and services that promote healthy growth and help prevent diet-related diseases.
- ensure convenient access to an affordable range of healthy foods in city facilities.
- adopt food purchasing practices that serve as a model of health, social and environmental responsibility.
- partner with community, cooperative, business and government organizations to increase the availability of healthy foods.
- encourage community gardens that increase food self-reliance, improve fitness, contribute to a cleaner environment, and enhance community development.
- protect local agricultural lands and support urban agriculture.
- encourage the recycling of organic materials that nurture soil fertility.
- foster a civic culture that inspires all Toronto residents and all city departments to support food programs that provide cultural, social, economic and health benefits.
- work with community agencies, residents' groups, businesses and other levels of government to achieve these goals.

Toronto

Recast of **food security** as a policy concern

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

“**Food and Hunger Action Committee**” (chaired by city councilors)



Development of Action Plan
And Food Charter (see leadership role of TFPC)

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

INSTITUTIONAL



ORGANIZATIONAL

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

“**Food and Hunger Action Committee**” (chaired by city councilors)



Development of **Action Plan**
And **Food Charter** (see leadership role of TFPC)

Emerging themes:

- Coordinate bottom-up community organizations
- Advocacy to province/federal government
- Supporting Urban Agriculture
- Fostering cross-departmental collaboration

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

“**Food and Hunger Action Committee**” (chaired by city councilors)



Development of **Action Plan**
And **Food Charter** (see leadership role of TFPC)

NB: **No implementation budget** from the Local Government

Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework 2

Case study Analysis

Late 1990s-early 2000s

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE

INSTITUTIONAL



ORGANIZATIONAL



RESOURCE



Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently

Late 2000s - Currently



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently



Further wave of institutional processes

Late 2000s - Currently



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



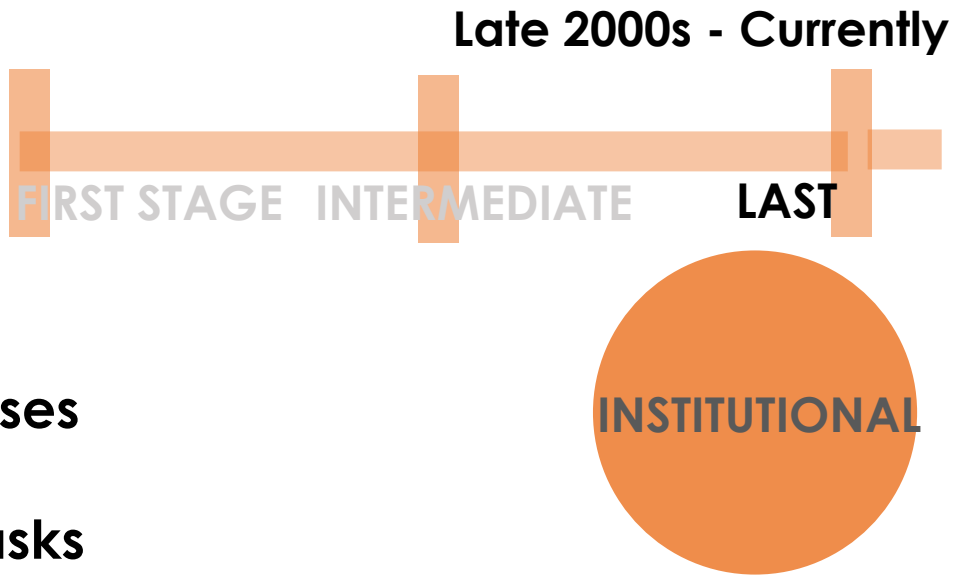
Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently



Further wave of institutional processes

2008=> Medical Officer of Health asks
the Board of Health to endorse a
Food Strategy



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

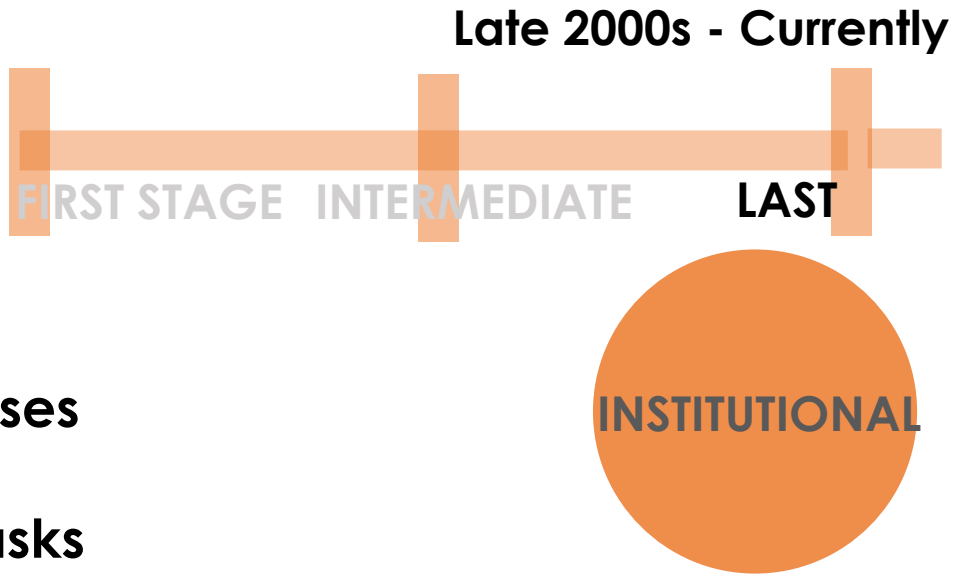
Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently



Further wave of institutional processes

2008=> Medical Officer of Health asks
the Board of Health to endorse a
Food Strategy



Origins?

- Community momentum
 - But also previous history/
trajectory of BoH and
the role/advocacy
of TFPC
- =>NB: also inspiration from
other contexts (see London)

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently



Further wave of institutional processes

2008=> Medical Officer of Health asks
the Board of Health to endorse a
Food Strategy



CONSULTATION PROCESS:

Steering group of **21 members**
developing a **draft of vision and report**

Late 2000s - Currently

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE LAST

INSTITUTIONAL

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently



Further wave of institutional processes

2008=> Medical Officer of Health asks the Board of Health to endorse a **Food Strategy**



CONSULTATION PROCESS:

Steering group of **21 members** developing a **draft of vision and report**



2010=> wide community consultations on the basis of the drafted vision



Cultivating Food Connections:

Toward a Healthy
and Sustainable
Food System
for Toronto

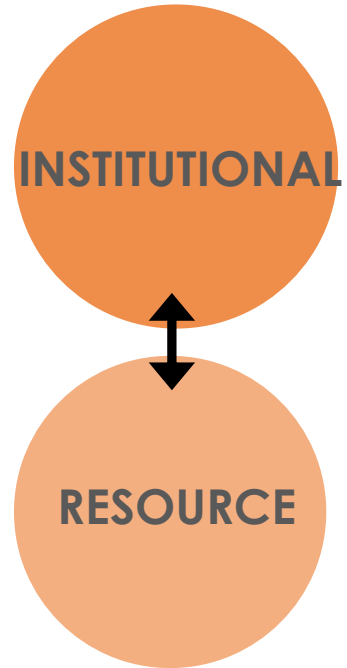
May 2010

Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently



Food Strategy as a 'framework' for collaborations developing as a set of projects



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

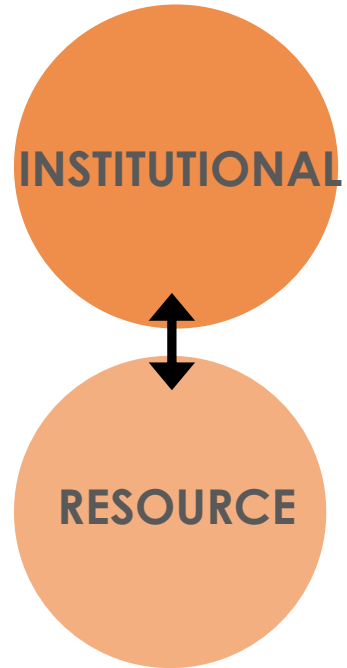
Late 2000s - Currently



Food Strategy as a 'framework' for collaborations developing as a set of projects



Very tiny government budget
(no dedicated implementation budget)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently



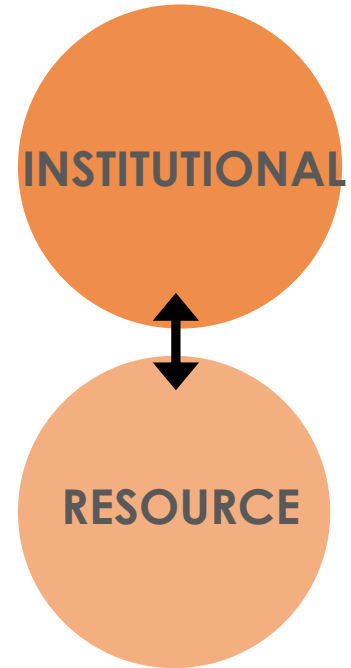
Food Strategy as a 'framework' for collaborations developing as a set of projects



Very tiny government budget
(no dedicated implementation budget)

=> **Collaborations with other departments** on tangible projects

=> Role of funding from corporate and foundations



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently



Food Strategy as a 'framework' for collaborations developing as a set of projects



- Close **relation with the TFPC**
- Collaborations with Food Security and other organizations to implement AFSs

Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework 2

Case study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE LAST

INSTITUTIONAL



RESOURCE



ORGANIZATIONAL



Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently



Food Strategy as a 'framework' for collaborations developing as a set of projects



- Close **relation with the TFPC**
- Collaborations with Food Security and other organizations to implement AFSs



-Still strong the accent on food (in)security and health

Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework 2

Case study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE LAST

INSTITUTIONAL



RESOURCE



ORGANIZATIONAL



Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently



-But also other (re)emerging themes/challenges

-Still strong the accent on food (in)security and health

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently

FIRST STAGE

INTERMEDIATE

LAST

INSTITUTIONAL



RESOURCE



ORGANIZATIONAL



Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently



-But also other (re)emerging themes/challenges

=>see **land and urban agriculture**

-Still strong the accent on food (in)security and health

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently

FIRST STAGE

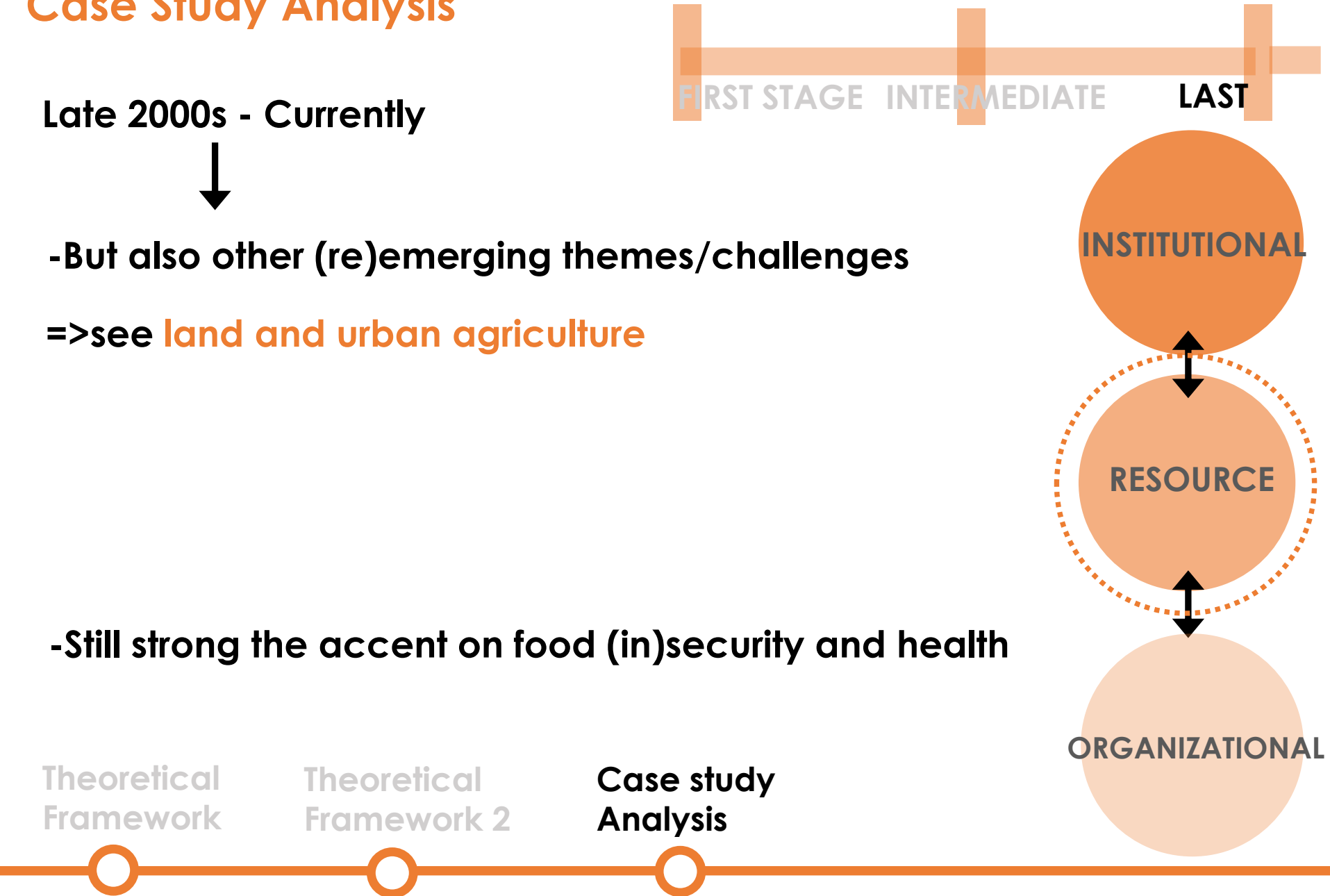
INTERMEDIATE

LAST

INSTITUTIONAL

RESOURCE

ORGANIZATIONAL



Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently



-But also other (re)emerging themes/challenges

=>see **land and urban agriculture**

2012- City level=> GROW Toronto
and Toronto Urban Agriculture Program



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently

FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE LAST

INSTITUTIONAL

RESOURCE

ORGANIZATIONAL

Case Study Analysis

Late 2000s - Currently



-But also other (re)emerging themes/challenges

=>see **land and urban agriculture**

2011-12 - Higher level=> Greater Golden Horseshoe
Food and Farming Alliance

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

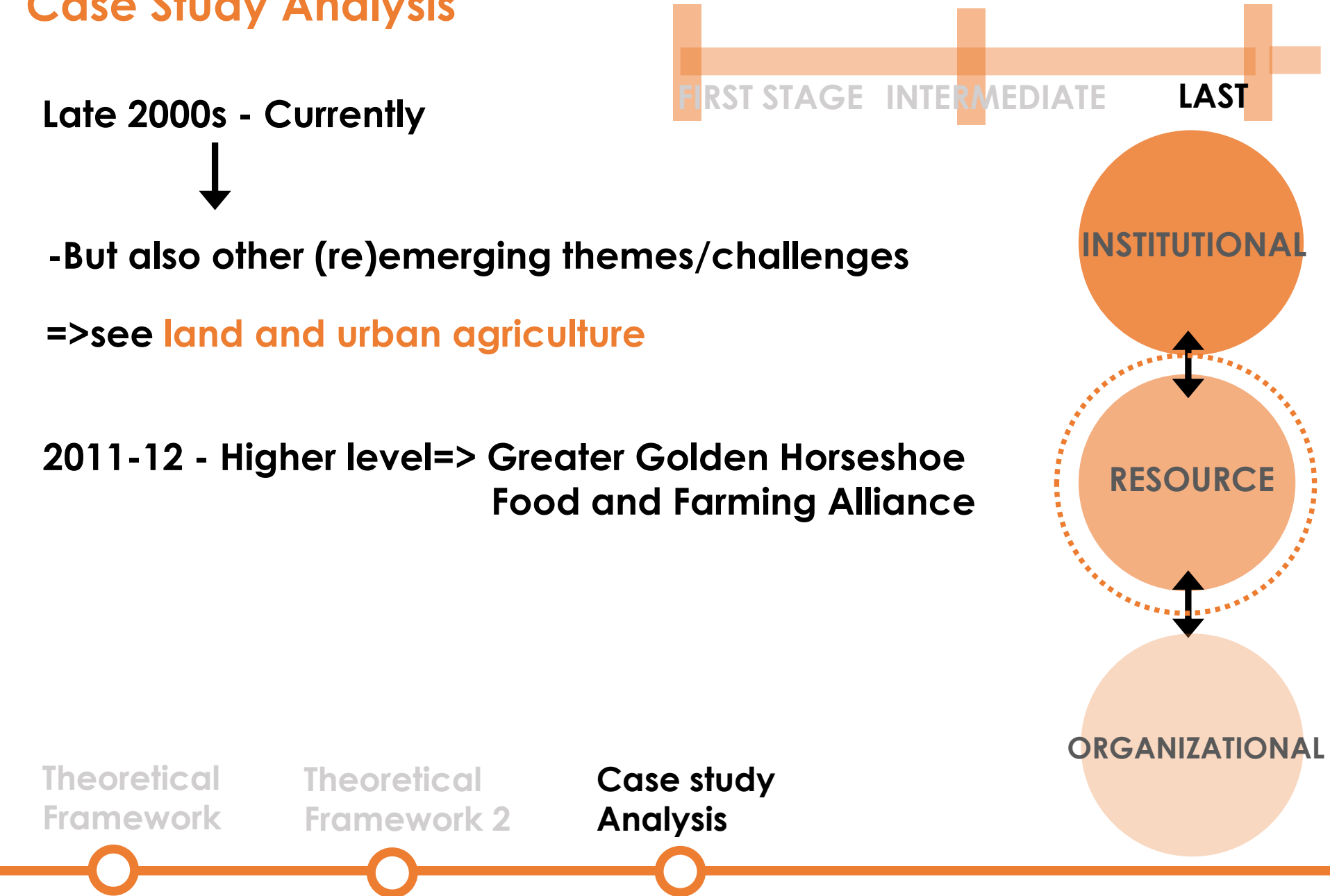
Late 2000s - Currently

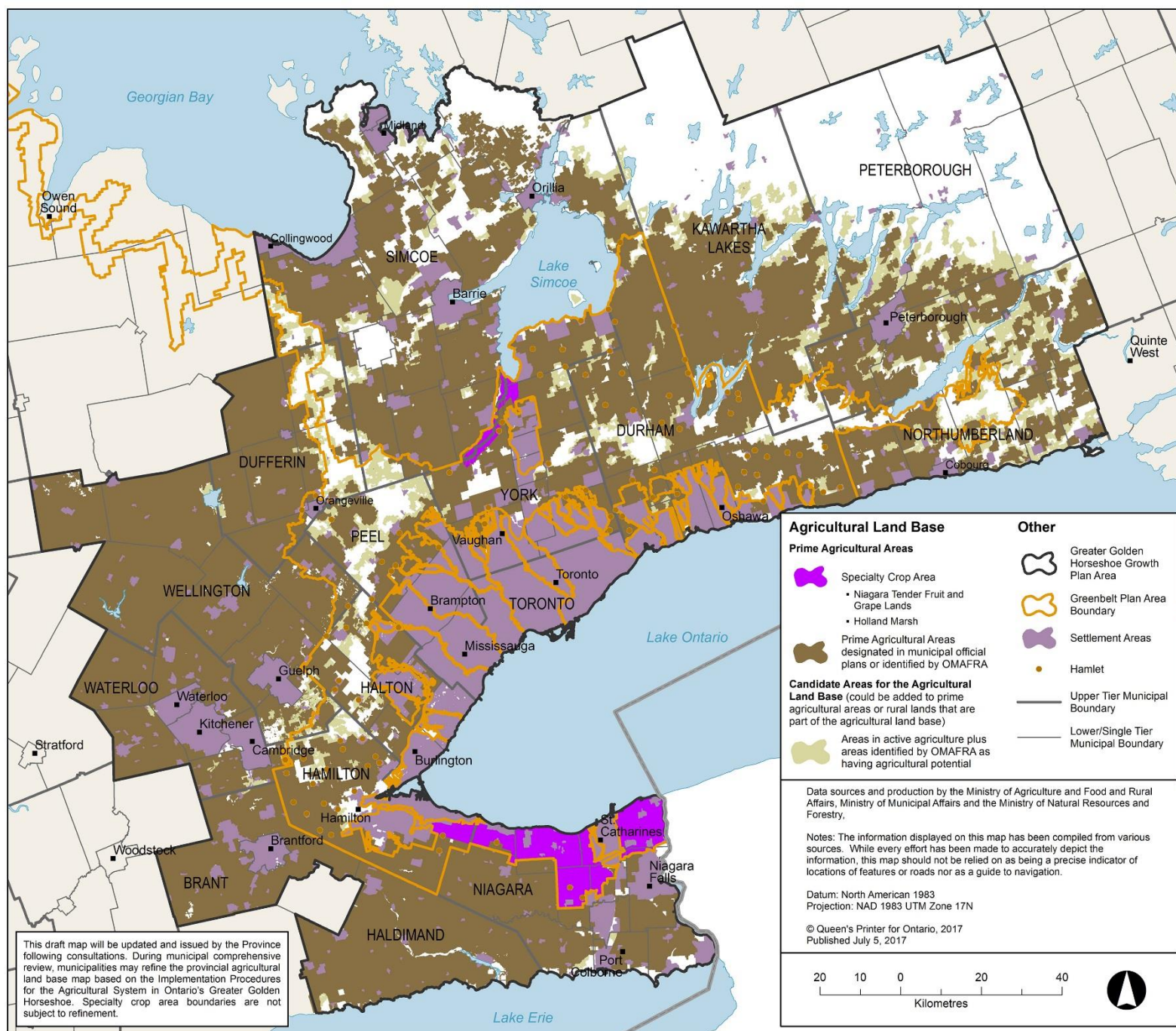
FIRST STAGE INTERMEDIATE LAST

INSTITUTIONAL

RESOURCE

ORGANIZATIONAL





Case Study Analysis → Brussels' trajectory

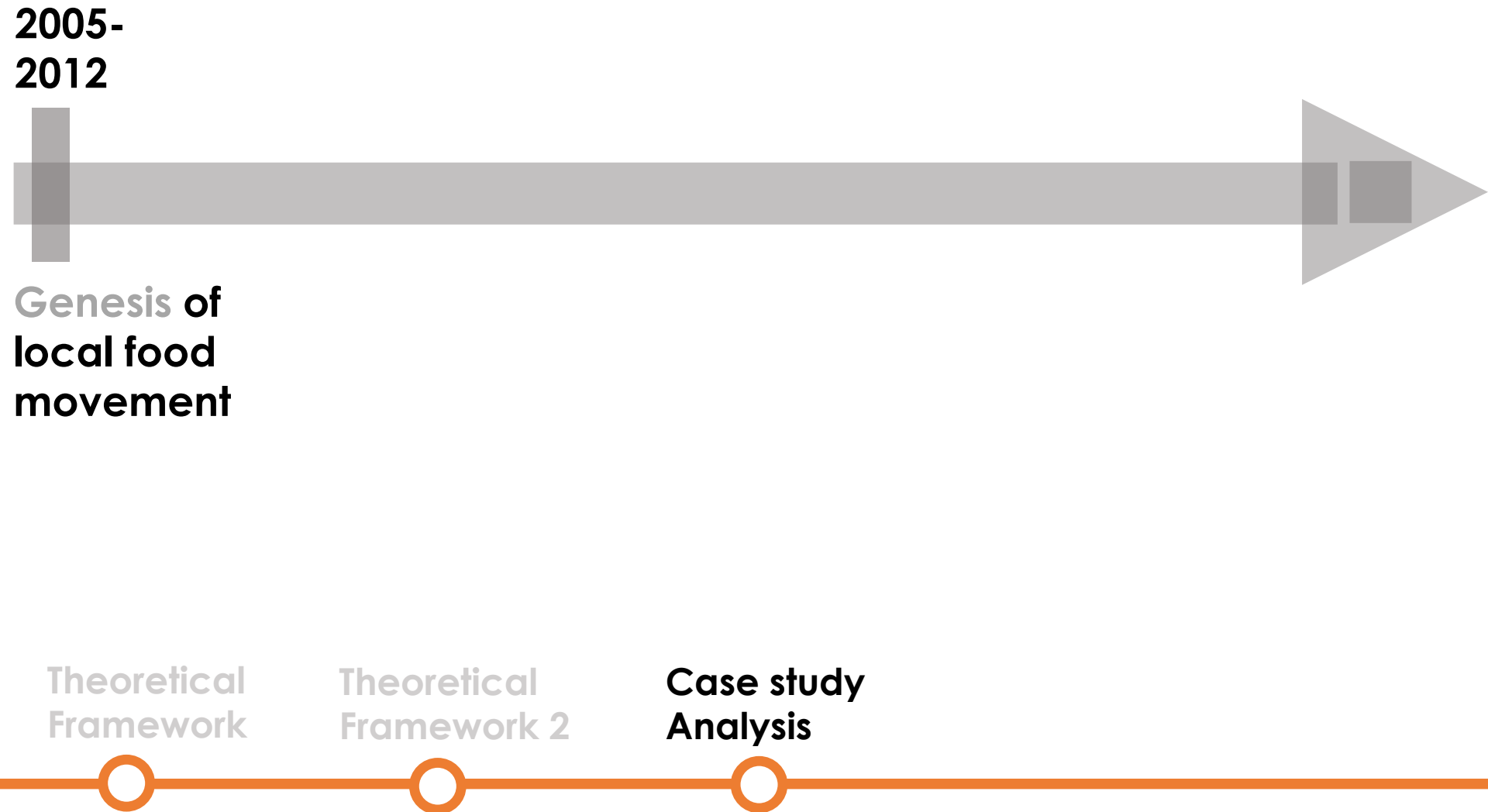


Theoretical
Framework

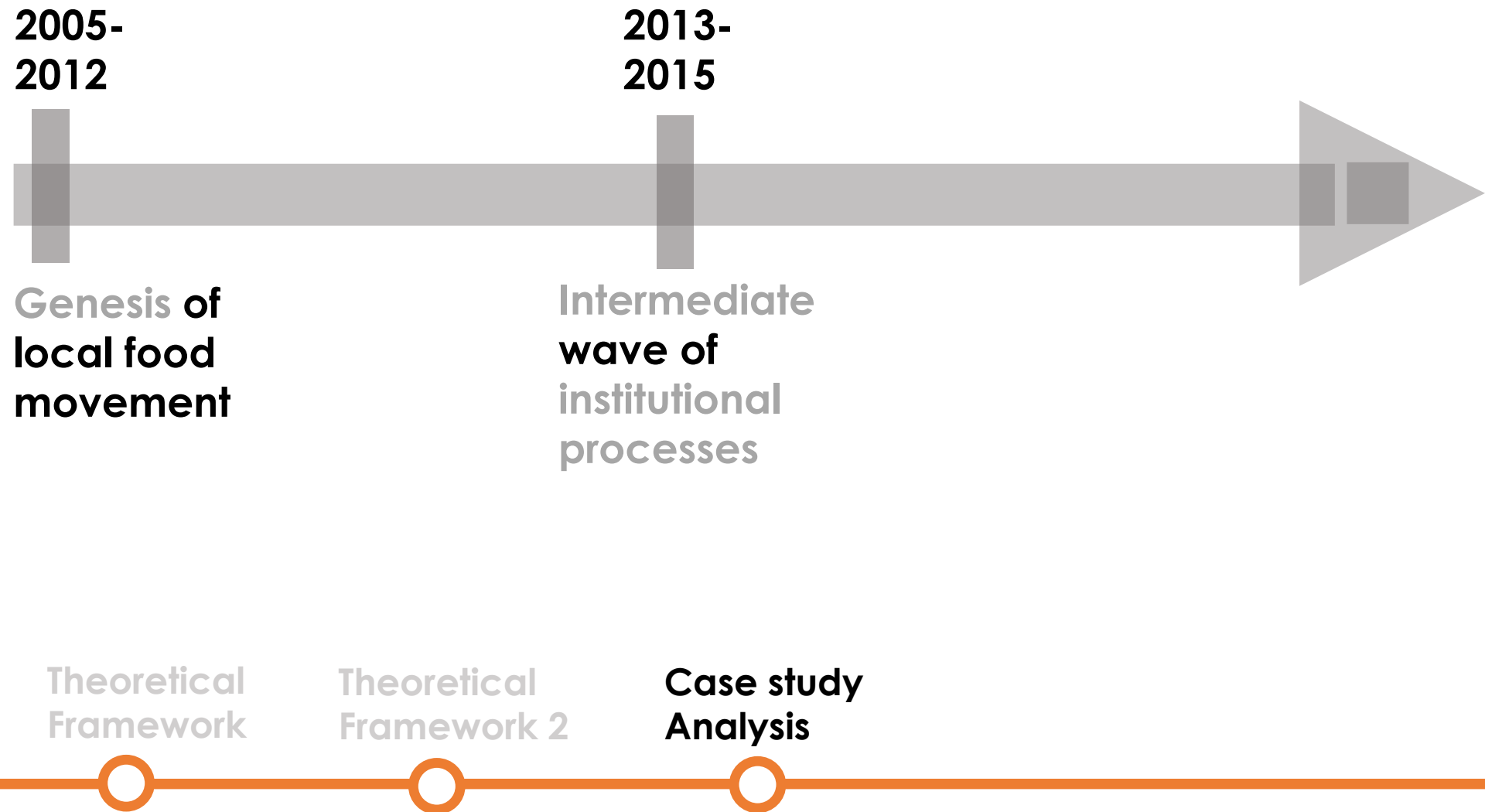
Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

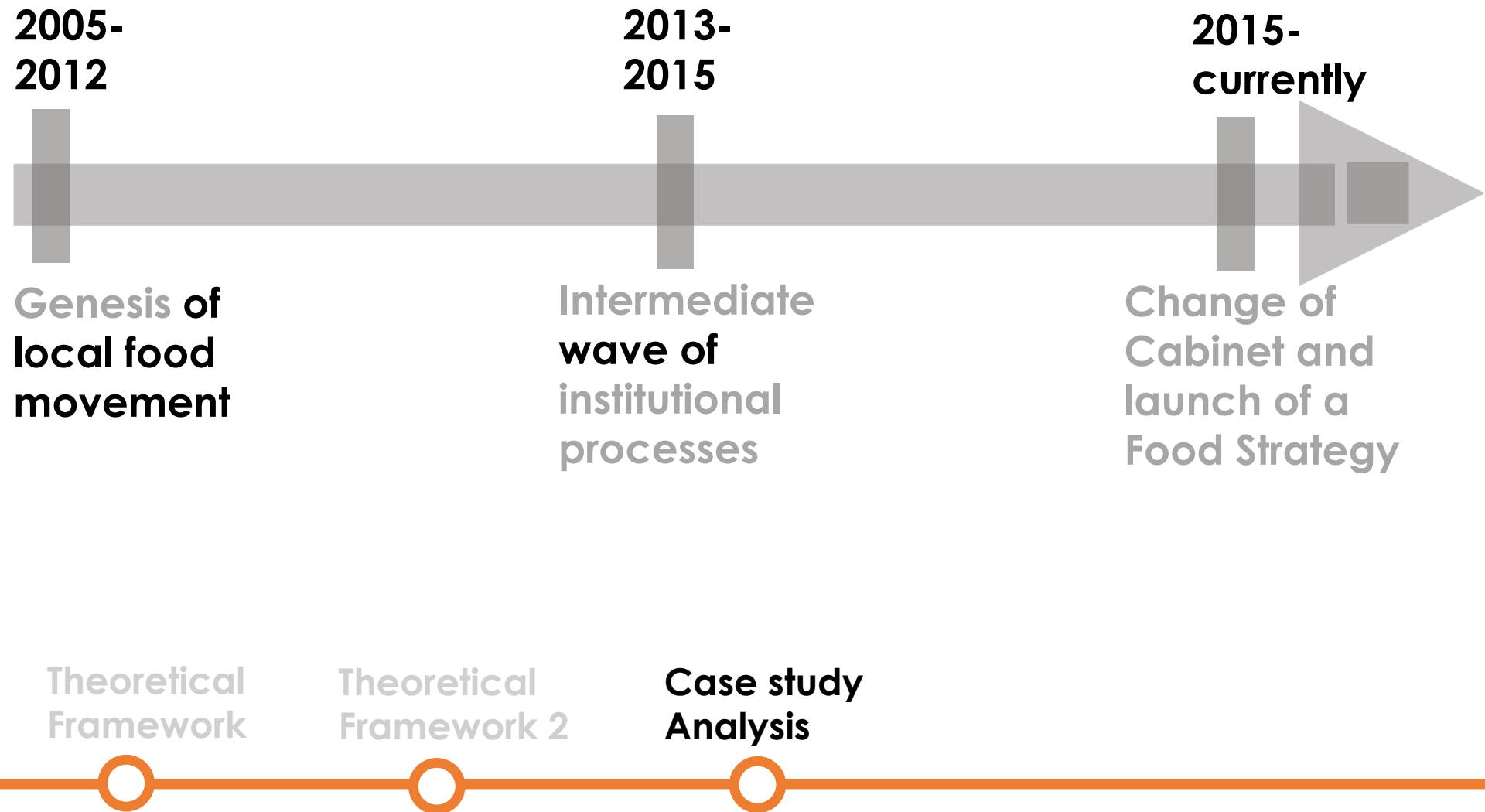
Case Study Analysis → Brussels' trajectory



Case Study Analysis → Brussels' trajectory



Case Study Analysis → Brussels' trajectory



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

2005...

=>NO strong hunger/emergency pressure as in Toronto

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

2005...

=>NO strong hunger/emergency pressure as in Toronto

Rather, environmental/(agro)ecological values, concerns

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2005...

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

INSTITUTIONAL

ORGANIZATIONAL

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

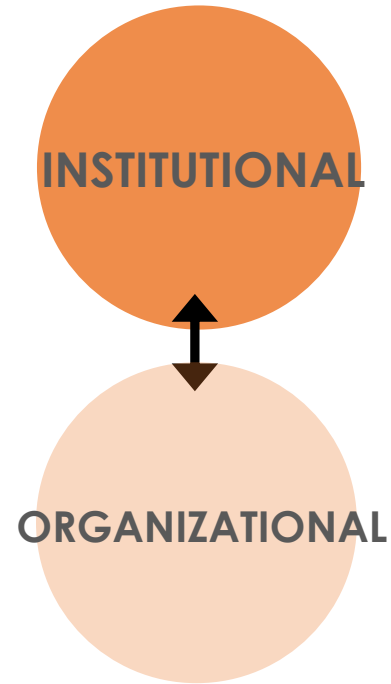
Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

2005...

=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

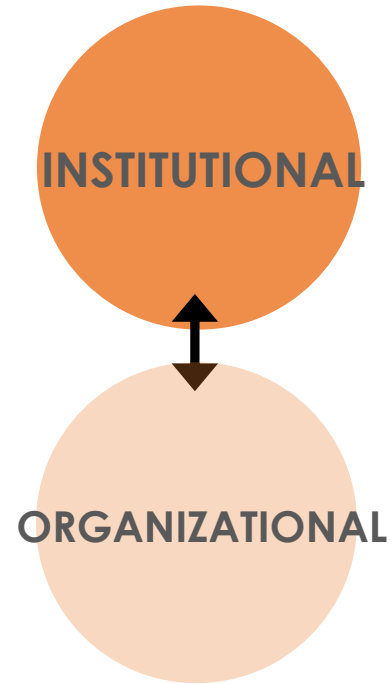
2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

2005...

=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors

Examples of key organizations/networks:



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

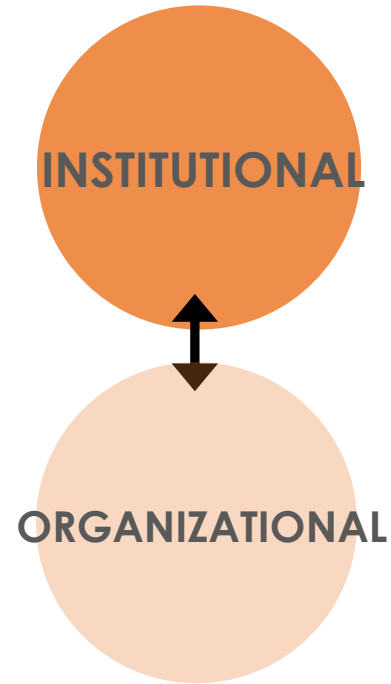
2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

2005...

=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors

Examples of key organizations/networks:



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

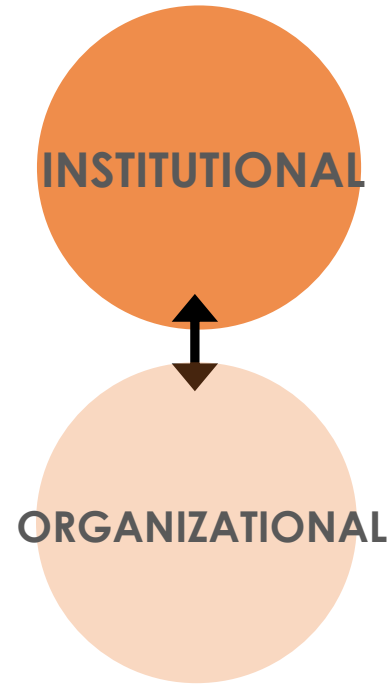
2005...

=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors

Examples of key organizations/networks:



GASAP Network



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

2005...

=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors

Examples of key organizations/networks:



GASAP Network



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

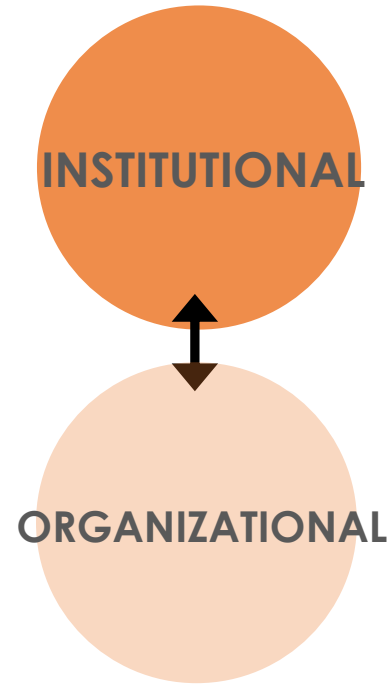
2005...

=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors

Examples of key organizations/networks:



**RABAD “Brussels’ actors network
For Sustainable Food Systems”**



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

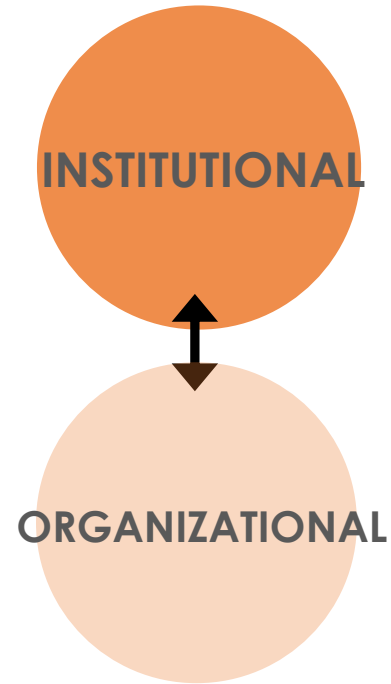
FIRST STAGE

2005...

=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors



-Some of Brussels' Municipalities
=> Cabinet of the Environment and its administrative Agency IBGE



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

2005...

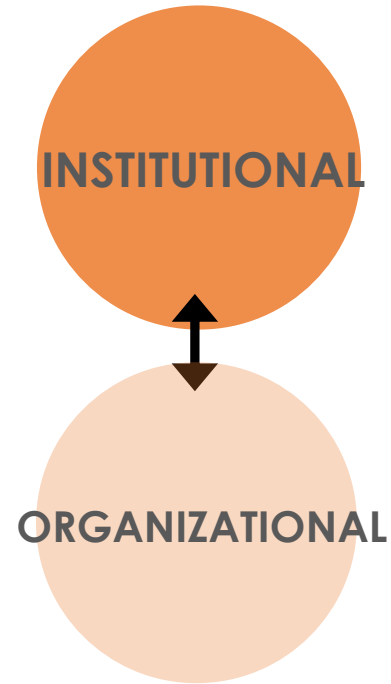
=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors



-Some of Brussels' Municipalities
=> Cabinet of the Environment and its administrative Agency IBGE



=> Strong State actor
(see Board of Health in Toronto)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

2005...

=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors



-Some of Brussels' Municipalities

=> Cabinet of the Environment and its administrative Agency IBGE



-Already started to develop actions on Food Waste



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

2005...

=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors



-Some of Brussels' Municipalities

=> Cabinet of the Environment and its administrative Agency IBGE



-Already started to develop actions on Food Waste

- "Strong partnership/openness to collaboration between administration and associative world" (Cit)



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

2005...

=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors



-Some of Brussels' Municipalities

=> Cabinet of the Environment and its administrative Agency IBGE



-Supportive political coalition at the Cabinet level (Ecolo – Huyterbroeck)



Case Study Analysis

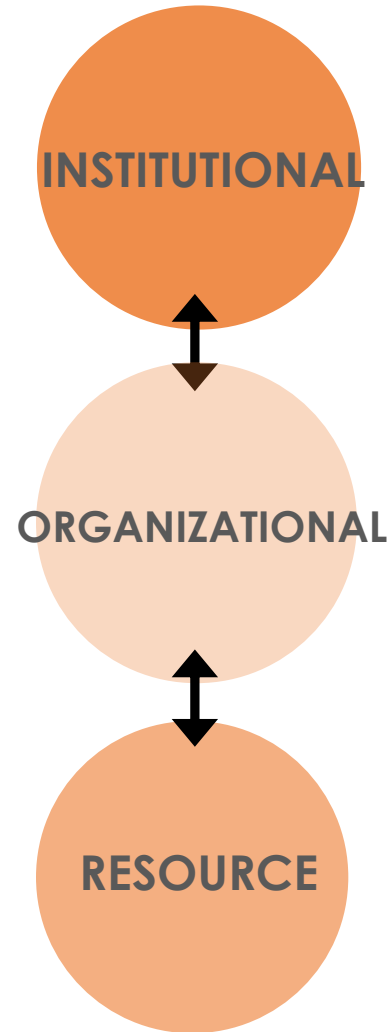
Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

2005...

=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

2005...

=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors

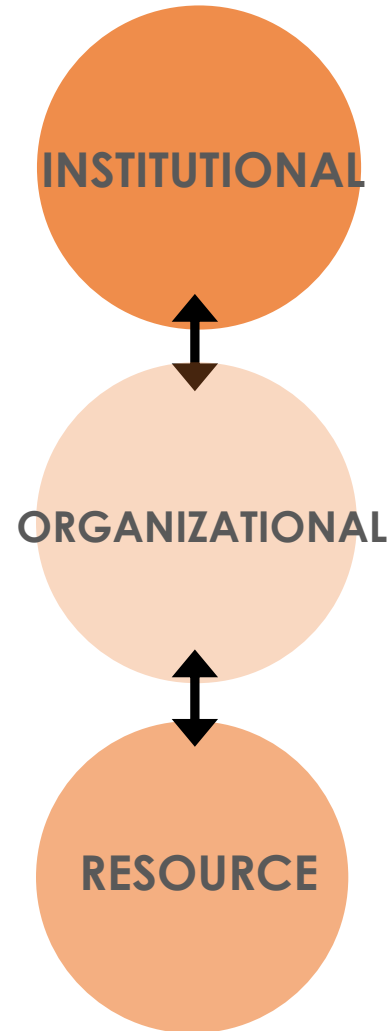


=> Line of funding through direct subsidies
=> Support to **urban gardens** through yearly "Call for projects" (still ongoing)
=> Call for projects on sustainable food
=> **Land** for gardening initiatives in plots owned by the IBGE
(..)

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

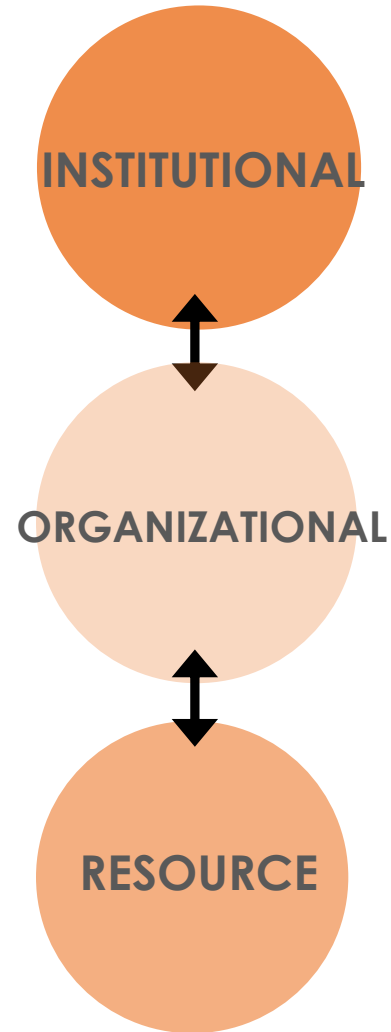
2005-2012

FIRST STAGE

2005...

=> Convergence between pioneering bottom-up activists/organizations and supportive institutional actors

In general, knowledge and values proximity between key interest groups and key institutional actors (NB personal interest/involvement of key institutional actors)



Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework 2

Case study Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2013-2015



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

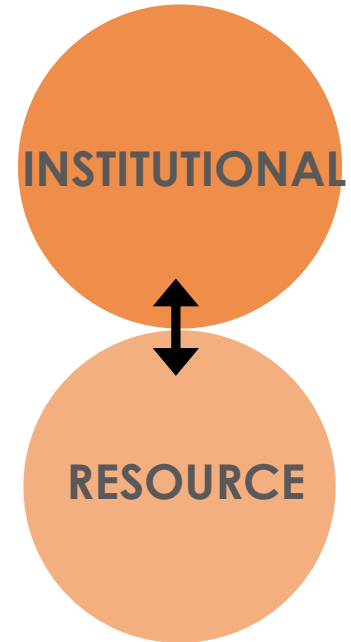
Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



2013-2015
(Late Mandate of the *ecolo* coalition)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

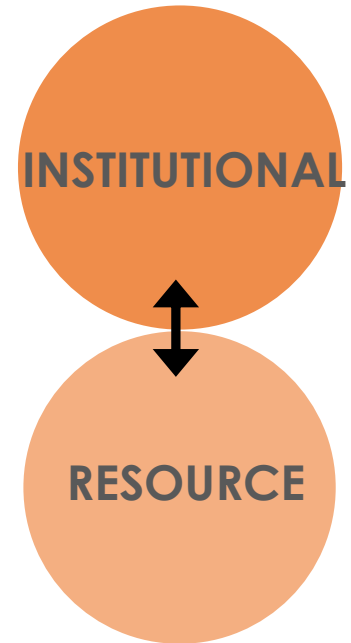
Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



2013-2015
(Late Mandate of the *ecolo* coalition)

⇒ **2013=> Ministry of the Environment promotes a programmatic axe on “Sustainable Food Transition” within the intergovernmental program “Alliance Employment-Environment”**



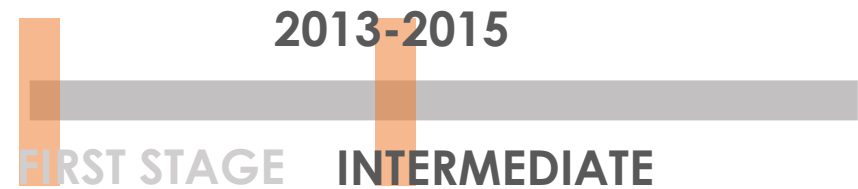
Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

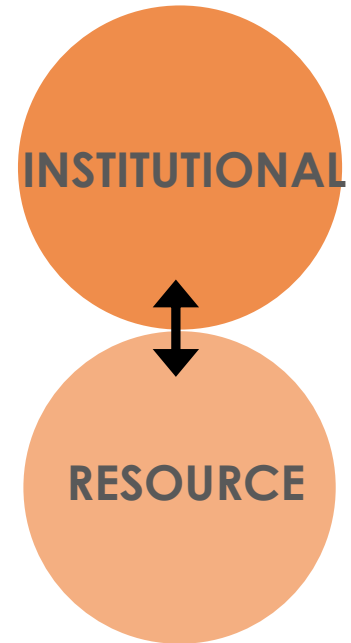


2013-2015
(Late Mandate of the *ecolo* coalition)

⇒ **2013**⇒ Ministry of the Environment promotes a **programmatic axe** on “Sustainable Food Transition”
within the intergovernmental program “Alliance Employment-Environment”



- Consultative ‘ateliers’ with projects’ holders;
- Then selection of actions/projects to finance



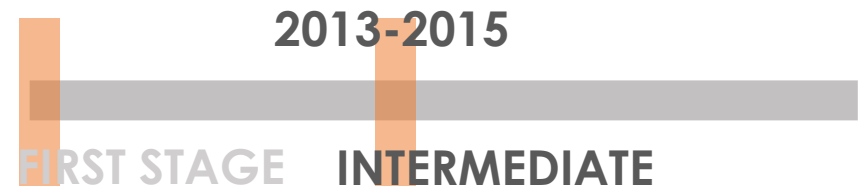
Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

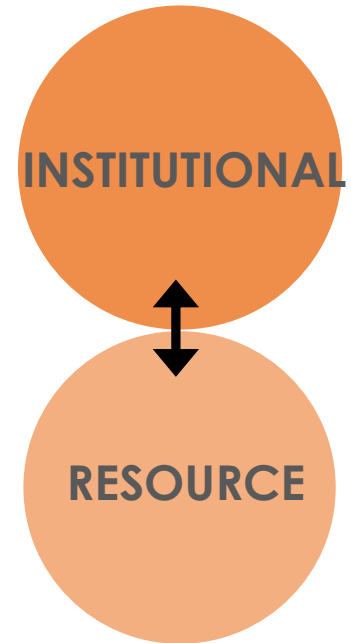


2013-2015
(Late Mandate of the *ecolo* coalition)

⇒ 2013=> Ministry of the Environment promotes a programmatic axe on “Sustainable Food Transition” within the intergovernmental program “Alliance Employment-Environment”



- Consultative ‘ateliers’ with projects’ holders;
- Then selection of actions/projects to finance



Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework 2

Case study Analysis

Rather top-down action



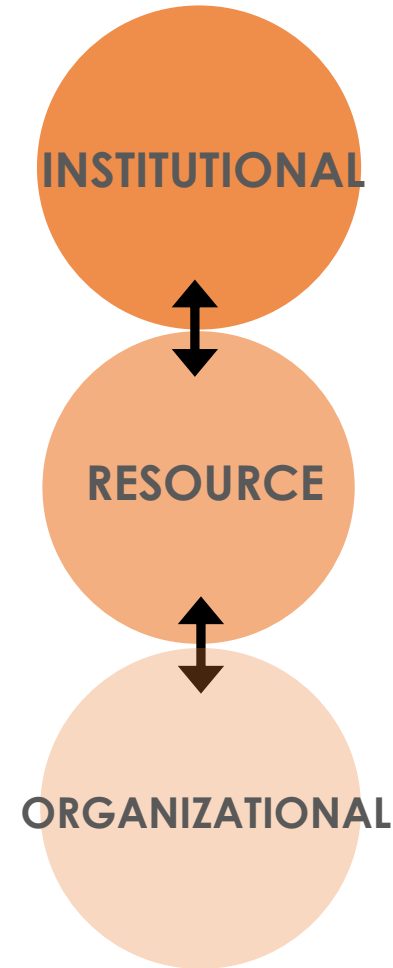
Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



2013-2015
(Late Mandate of the *ecolo* coalition)

⇒ **2013=> Ministry of the Environment promotes a programmatic axe on “Sustainable Food Transition” within the intergovernmental program “Alliance Employment-Environment”**



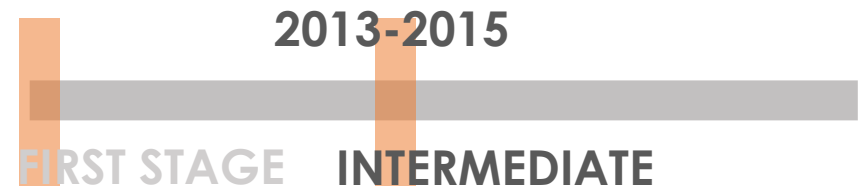
Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

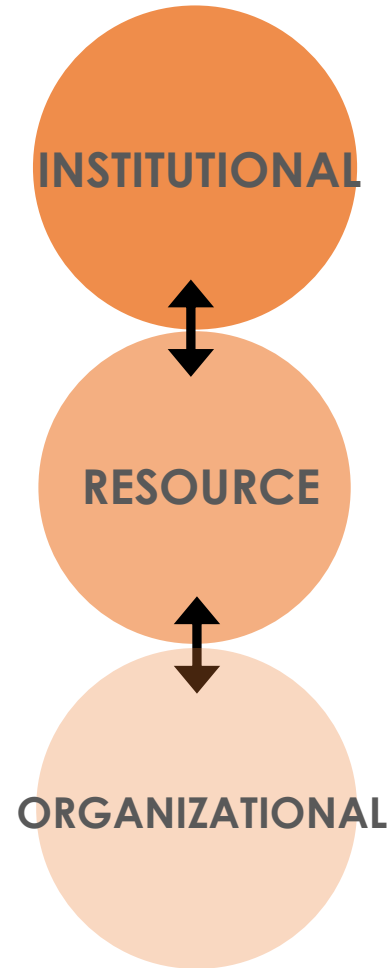


2013-2015
(Late Mandate of the *ecolo* coalition)

⇒ **2013**⇒ Ministry of the Environment promotes a programmatic axe on “Sustainable Food Transition” within the intergovernmental program “Alliance Employment-Environment”



⇒ Actors/organizations to partner and propose projects



Theoretical
Framework

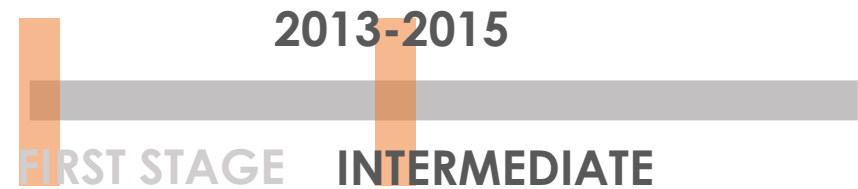
Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

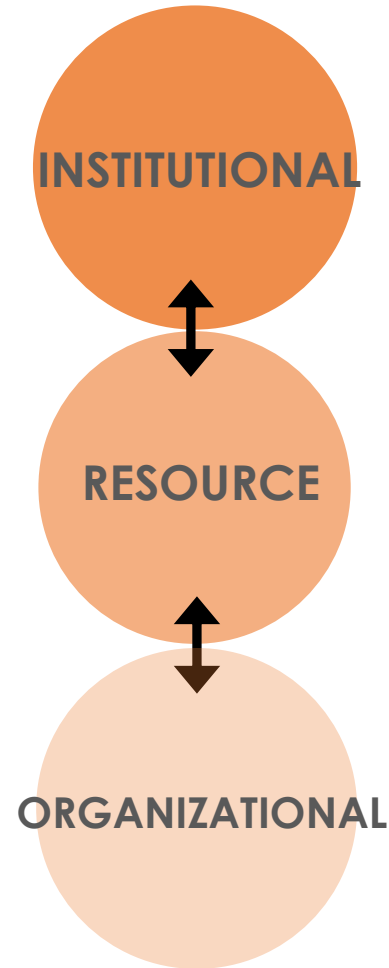


2013-2015
(Late Mandate of the *ecolo* coalition)

⇒ 2013=> Ministry of the Environment promotes a **programmatic axe** on “Sustainable Food Transition”
within the intergovernmental program “Alliance Employment-Environment”



⇒ But also short duration of the funding and change in Governmental Coalition



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



2013-2015
(Late Mandate of the *ecolo* coalition)

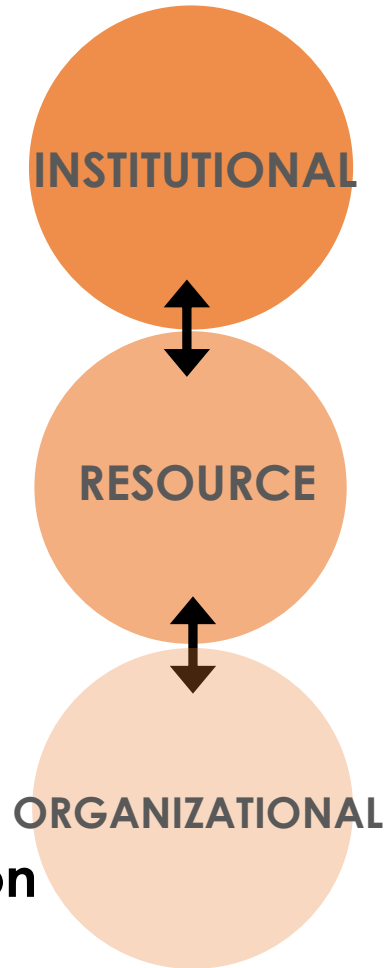
⇒ 2013=> Ministry of the Environment promotes a programmatic axe on “Sustainable Food Transition” within the intergovernmental program “Alliance Employment-Environment”



⇒ But also short duration of the funding and change in Governmental Coalition



Perceptions: short duration, top down approach without clear leadership/vision



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2015-today



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

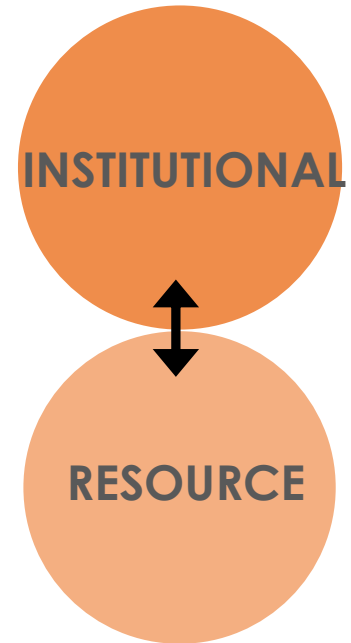
Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2015-today

⇒ 'Contradictory' institutional dynamics



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

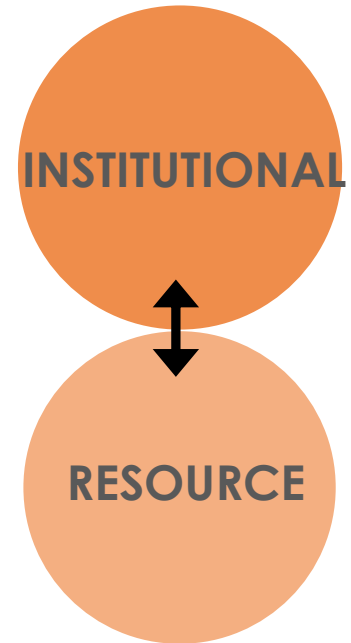
Brussels' trajectory



2015-today

⇒ 'Contradictory' institutional dynamics

-New Cabinet (Céline Fremault)
(housing, quality of life, environment, energy)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

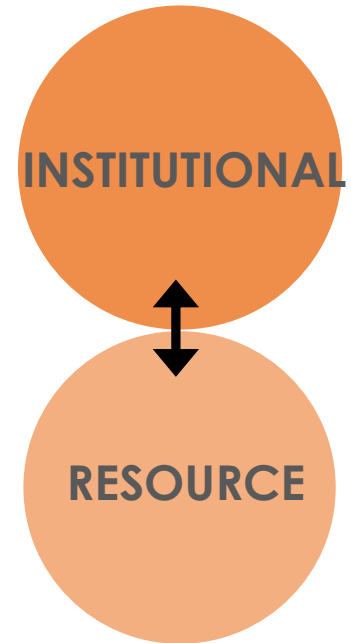


2015-today

⇒ 'Contradictory' institutional dynamics

-New Cabinet (Céline Fremault)
(housing, quality of life, environment, energy)

**> Overall funding cuts/reductions to
environmental/food associations in the BCR**



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



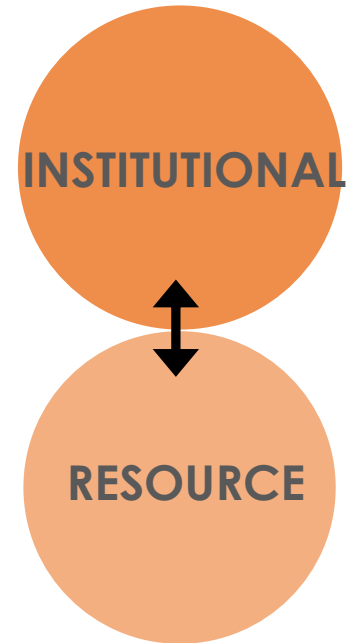
2015-today

⇒ 'Contradictory' institutional dynamics

-New Cabinet (Céline Fremault)
(housing, quality of life, environment, energy)

> **Overall funding cuts/reductions to environmental/food associations in the BCR**

> **But also launch of a Food Strategy**
(adopted By Fremault's, approved in concertation with the ensemble of the Ministers)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

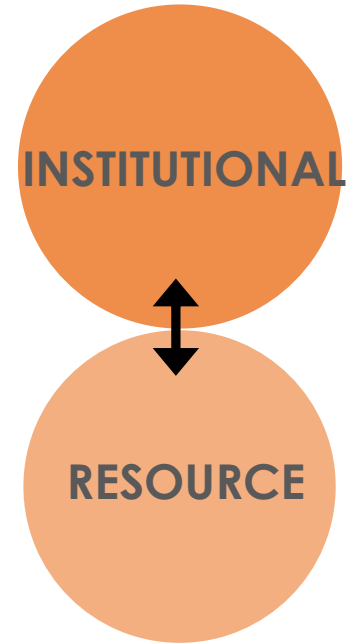
Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

2015-today

> Food Strategy Process



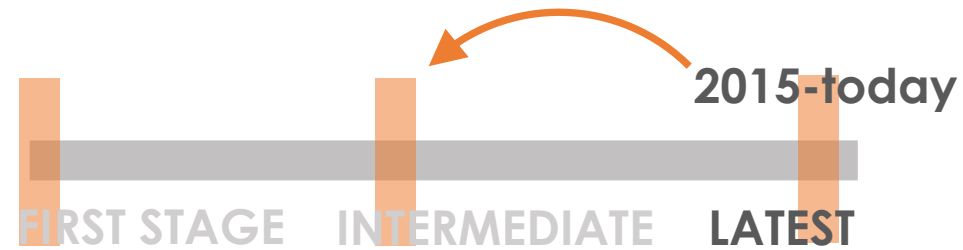
Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

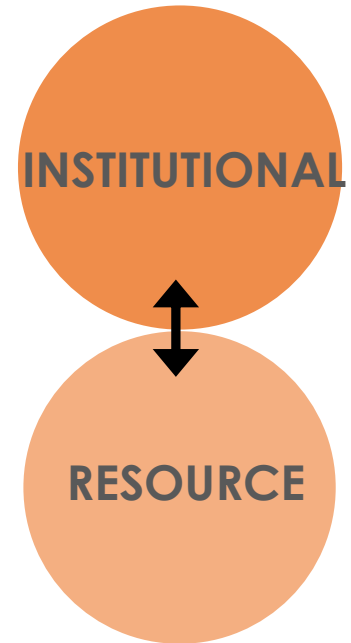
Brussels' trajectory



2015-today

> Food Strategy Process

=>2012: Involvement in a **URBAct** project (European Action-Research Project promoting exchange of practices among cities)



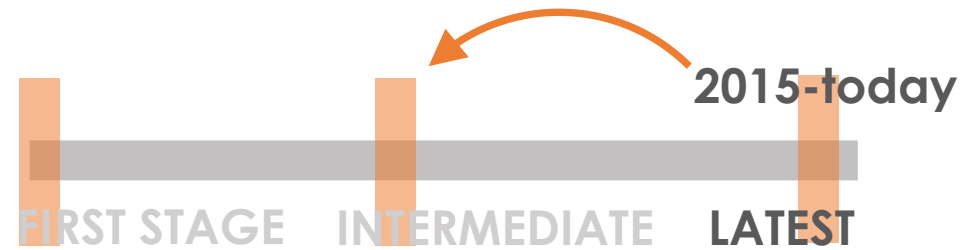
Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



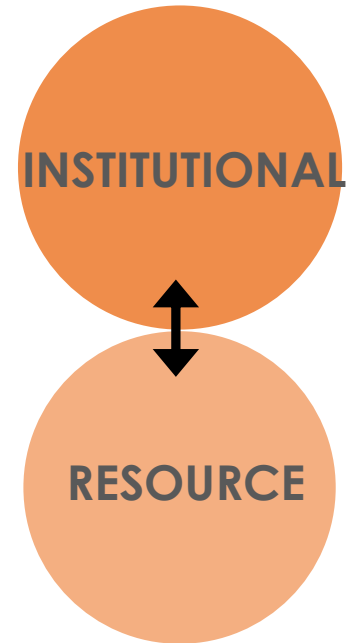
2015-today

> Food Strategy Process

=>2012: Involvement in a **URBAct** project (European Action-Research Project promoting exchange of practices among cities)



Basis of a vision for the Food strategy



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



2015-today

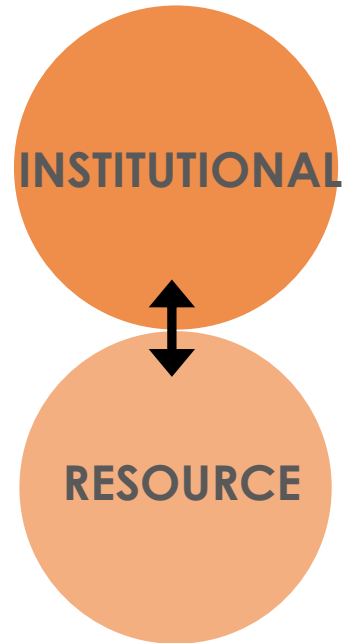
> Food Strategy Process

=>2012: Involvement in a **URBAct** project (European Action-Research Project promoting exchange of practices among cities)



Basis of a vision for the Food strategy

March-July 2015=> **6 thematic consultative ateliers** on the basis of a 'pre-conceived' vision



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



2015-today

> Food Strategy Process

=>2012: Involvement in a **URBAct** project (European Action-Research Project promoting exchange of practices among cities)

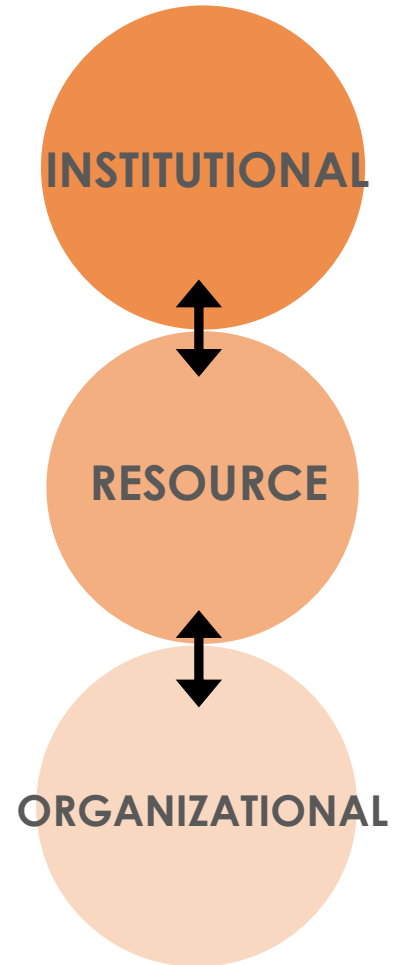


Basis of a vision for the Food strategy

March-July 2015=> **6 thematic consultative ateliers** on the basis of a 'pre-conceived' vision



- Recalls Toronto's process (pre-drafted vision)
- But restricted consultative ateliers vs broader citizens' consultations in Toronto



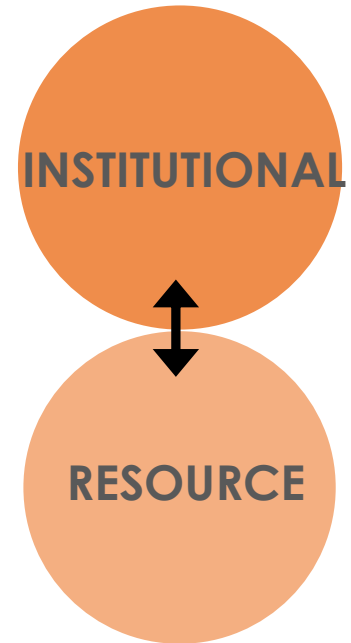
Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



2015-today

> **Parallel institutional process (or 'innovation')**



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



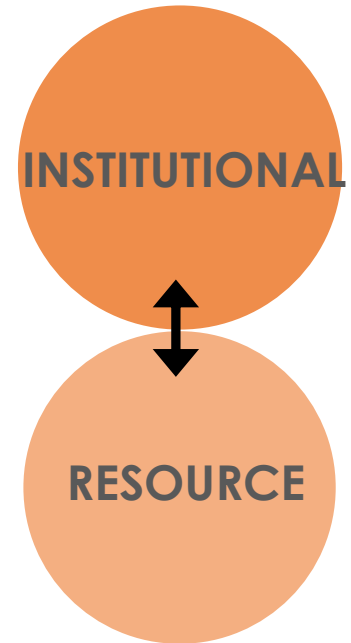
2015-today

> Parallel institutional process (or 'innovation')



> **Co-Create** Funding by the **Innoviris** (agency of the Ministry of Research)

> Call 2014-2015=> **Sustainable Food Systems** as a theme



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



2015-today

> Parallel institutional process (or 'innovation')

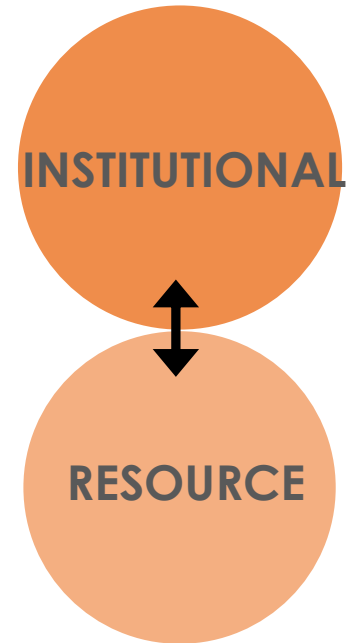


> **Co-Create** Funding by the **Innoviris** (agency of the Ministry of Research)

> Call 2014-2015=> **Sustainable Food Systems** as a theme



> NB: promotor of the initiative personally interested in food.
Innoviris already involved in the Alliance Emploi-Environment



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



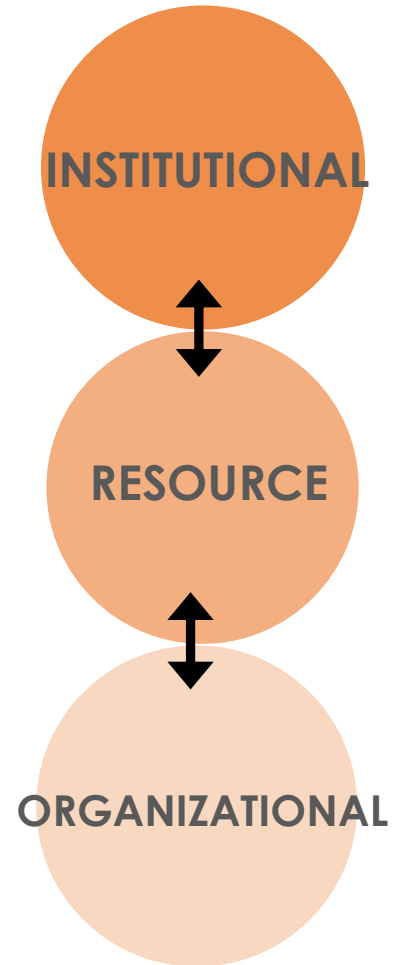
Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



2015-today

=>Thus, Innoviris-**Co-Create** has a representation in the Food Strategy



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory

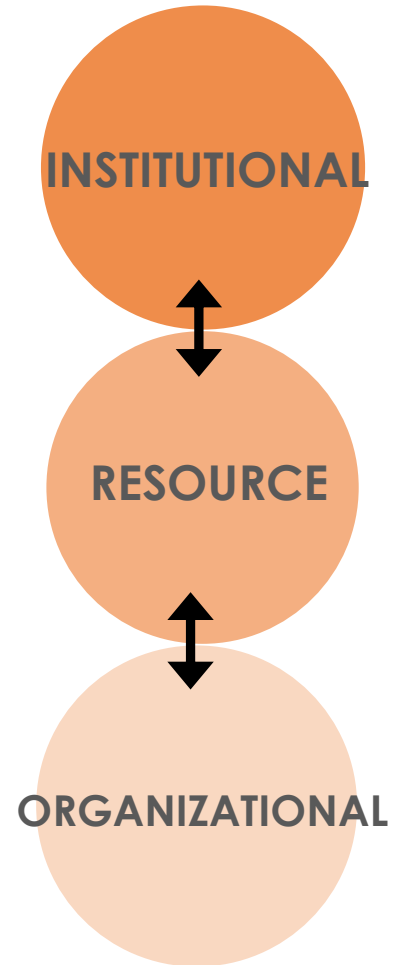


2015-today

=>Thus, Innoviris-**Co-Create** has a representation in the Food Strategy

=>**Food Strategy implementation**

> via Call for Projects and “Public Markets” tailored to local food organizations



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



2015-today

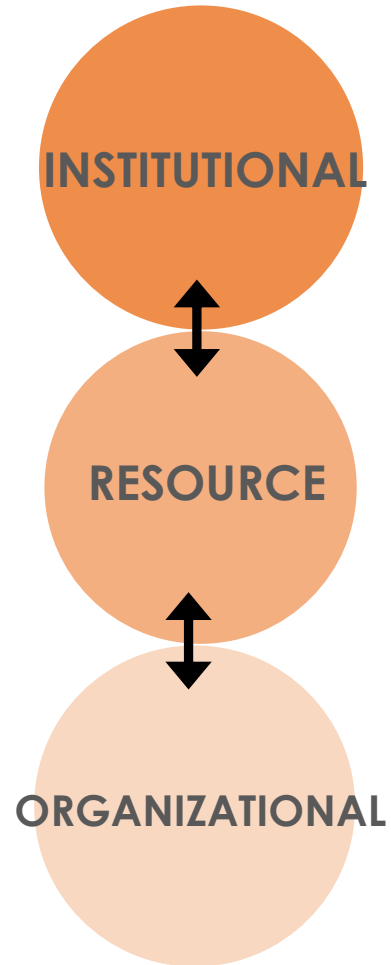
=>Thus, Innoviris-**Co-Create** has a representation in the Food Strategy

=>**Food Strategy implementation**

> via Call for Projects and “Public Markets” tailored to local food organizations



=>**Consultative Committee**



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



2015-today

=>Thus, Innoviris-**Co-Create** has a representation in the Food Strategy

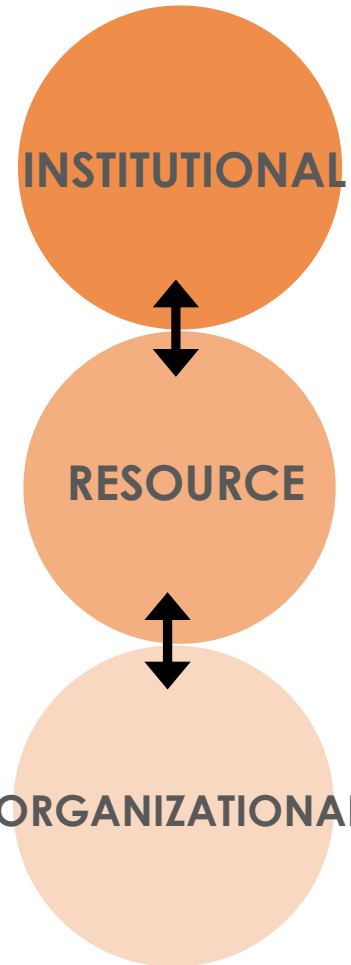
=>**Food Strategy implementation**

> via Call for Projects and “Public Markets” tailored to local food organizations



=>**Consultative Committee**

-Does it work as a institutional-civil society platform or is simply part of the procedural/administrative ‘machine’?



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



2015-today

=>Thus, Innoviris-**Co-Create** has a representation in the Food Strategy

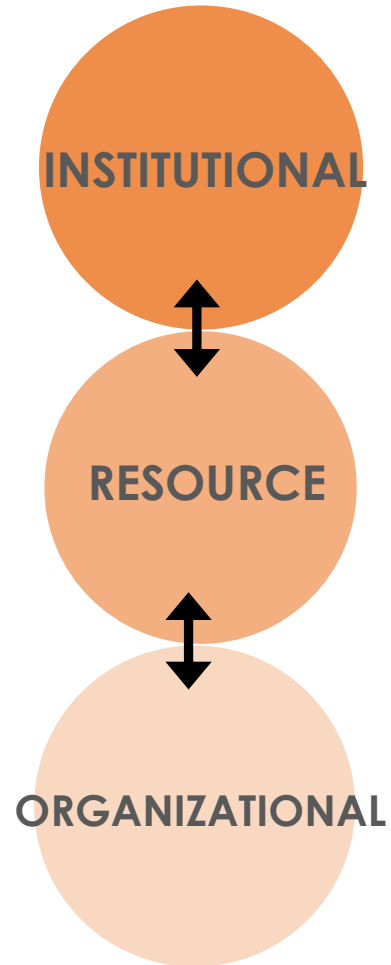
=>**Food Strategy implementation**

> via Call for Projects and “Public Markets” tailored to local food organizations



=>**Land/urban agriculture among the emerging themes/axes**

=>**hinterland question**



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis



Case Study Analysis

Brussels' trajectory



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

**Case study
Analysis**

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

**Discussion
| Learning**



Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning



Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories



Capacities/challenges of institutional agents to develop cooperative (bottom-linked) forms of governance
=> **learning** aspects.

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> **Hybridity institutional-organizational agency**
(Toronto and Brussels)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> **Hybridity institutional-organizational agency**
(Toronto and Brussels)



Proximity of values/knowledge helping
(in certain cases) to overcome professional/
behavioral differences and instigate cooperation



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> **Hybridity institutional-organizational agency**
(Toronto and Brussels)



Proximity of values/knowledge helping
(in certain cases) to overcome professional/
behavioral differences and instigate cooperation

=> **But also constant struggle to build/re-build truly
cooperative relations**



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> **Hybridity institutional-organizational agency**
(Toronto and Brussels)



Proximity of values/knowledge helping
(in certain cases) to overcome professional/
behavioral differences and instigate cooperation

=> **But also constant struggle to build/re-build truly
cooperative relations**



=> **Often 'double face' or contradictory face
of the state** (see resource-funding aspect/ land access aspect)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> **Resource pressures / tangible objectives**
as drivers of organizational/institutional connectivity



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> **Resource pressures / tangible objectives**
as drivers of organizational/institutional connectivity

↓
- **Urgency to solve basic resource needs**
by citizens (**Toronto**) as driver to mobilization,
forms of collaboration,
institutional commitment (at least in certain
sections of the food system)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> **Resource pressures / tangible objectives**
as drivers of organizational/institutional connectivity

- **Urgency to solve basic resource needs**
by citizens (**Toronto**) as driver to mobilization,
forms of collaboration,
institutional commitment (at least in certain
sections of the food system)

- **But also lack of funding and implementation
resources pushes forms of networking and
partnership with other agents/city divisions**



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> **Role of leadership and commitment of key personalities or leading organizations** and their capacities to act at the interface between organizations of the local food movement and institutions

(single personalities/organizations)
and continuity/reproduction of this leadership
(See especially Toronto, less Brussels)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> Institutional culture, administrative organization (history)



INSTITUTIONAL

ORGANIZATIONAL

Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

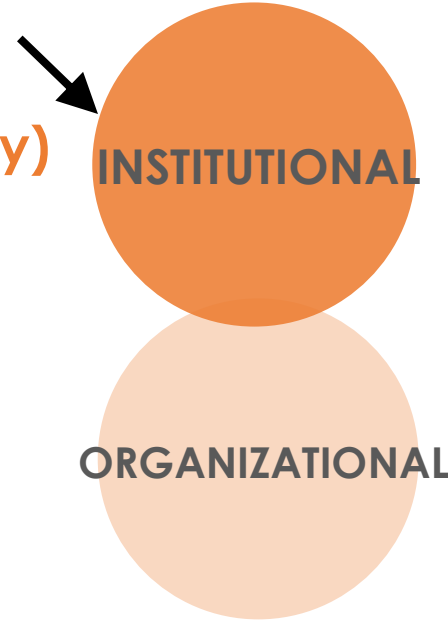
Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> **Institutional culture, administrative organization (history)**

Toronto



Relatively easier
to foster
cross-departmental
collaboration



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> **Institutional culture, administrative organization (history)**

Toronto

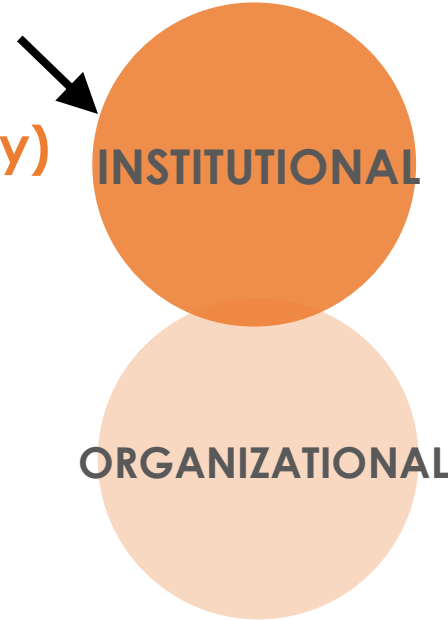


**Relatively easier
to foster
cross-departmental
collaboration**

Brussels



**More
compartmentalized**
(although greater
awareness on the
need to cooperate)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> "international dimension" of learning/experimentation



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> "international dimension" of learning/experimentation



=> Increasing self-awareness by Toronto of being leader



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Case Study Analysis → Discussion: learning perspective

Reflecting on the hybrid governance analysis on the two cities' trajectories

=> "international dimension" of learning/experimentation



=> Increasing self-awareness by Toronto of being leader

=> Sharing practices, being of inspiration,
or learning from others' practices
(very visible in Toronto, see also Brussels' Urbact)



Theoretical
Framework

Theoretical
Framework 2

Case study
Analysis

Discussion
| Learning

Thank you!